

The image shows a stylized architectural drawing of a book cover. It features several horizontal and vertical lines with arrows indicating dimensions. The title 'BLUEPRINT FOR VICTORY' is centered in a bold, sans-serif font. Below the title, the author's name 'Robert B. DePugh' is written in a similar font. At the bottom, a horizontal dimension line with arrows at both ends is labeled '\$1.00'.

BLUEPRINT FOR VICTORY

Robert B. DePugh

\$1.00

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword.....	1
(1) The Challenge.....	3
(2) The Fallacy.....	8
(3) The Enemy.....	16
(4) The Danger.....	23
(5) The Bureaucracy.....	41
(6) The Need.....	48
(7) The Resistance.....	68
(8) The Attack.....	77
(9) The Victory.....	87
Conclusion.....	95
Appendix.....	96



Robert B. DePugh

FOREWORD

Our nation has reached a point of no return— a point beyond which the American people can no longer defend their freedom by the traditional means of politics and public opinion.

Our next task is both obvious and urgent: we must find new and more effective means by which the enemies of freedom can be resisted and ultimately defeated. If we fail in this task, then future Americans for generations to come will live in slavery.

American patriots must act quickly. We must stop supporting the U.S. Postal Service with plaintive letters to disinterested congressmen. We must stop wasting time on routine rallies and speaking tours. We must stop wasting money on fancy headquarters and elaborate offices. We must stop the petty competition that now exists between conservative organizations.

We must develop a coordinated plan of action. We must know what we are fighting for as well as that which we are fighting against. We must build a firm philosophical basis for our actions and beliefs. We must call on the best minds available to examine man's proper relationship to government. Only from a sound philosophical base can we find the necessary courage to continue a battle against seemingly impossible odds.

We must have the wisdom to avoid wishful thinking and find courage to face the facts-- somber as they are. Our nation has been occupied by the enemy. Today the chains of slavery lay lightly on our people but with every passing day the chains become stronger and the American people are more tightly bound. We must either break these chains soon while they are yet weak or else we must face an uncertain future, frightful to behold.

Never in all of recorded history has a people saved themselves from tyranny through political means alone. We must study past resistance movements to learn which tactics are successful and avoid those that are futile. We must study the methods which our enemies are using against us and we must use their own strategies against them. We must investigate every opportunity and seize on every possible advantage. Nothing short of total effort can hope to succeed.

Chapter I

THE CHALLENGE

That the American people will refuse to protect the freedom of their own children is a terrible disgrace. That we have purposely turned our backs on those already enslaved makes this disgrace compounded.

Throughout the communist countries over 100 million people live in slave labor camps. These poor souls exist in unheated barracks, eat slop unfit for pigs and work their hearts out— for the rest of their lives— until finally they will die of exhaustion and malnutrition.

We cannot in good conscience forget these people. The great challenge of our age is to free the people of the captive nations, to open the gates of the slave camps and torture chambers. Our challenge is not only to protect our own freedom but to renew the dignity of man throughout all the world.

How the patriots are to meet this challenge seems a mystery. Countless thousands go on wasting time, energy and money on types of activity that show no evidence of having removed one single communist from the enemy ranks or having extended the frontiers of freedom by a single inch.

At the same time we see, with every passing month, many conservatives who give up trying entirely. These have lost faith in the power of words. They have accepted the fact that polite measures have no chance of success— still they are not psychologically prepared to use those methods still available to us that have some chance of victory. As a result they are often justly accused of being for nothing and against everything.

Most of us know in our hearts what it is that we are fighting for but its hard to put into words. We know that we want to preserve our great American heritage for future generations. We want safety (not quite the same as security) for ourselves and our families. We are willing to accept personal responsibility in return for individual freedom. We're not afraid of competition and we want the right to compete fairly for the better things of life. We cherish our personal privacy and the right to be left alone. We expect to make our own decisions and accept the risks involved.

To the true individualist each of these things is important. Added together they are so important that we will gladly risk our lives to preserve them.

The collectivists, on the other hand, are incapable of creative thought and they fear personal initiative in others. Their security lies in being part of the herd. They are distrustful of the mavericks who prefer to go it alone. Yet, the right to 'go it alone' is the essence of individual freedom. Thus the collectivists are the mortal enemies of freedom.

Freedom cannot be destroyed but it can be suppressed. It may be suppressed temporarily by force or by fear. To suppress freedom among a large number of people over a long period of time requires organized effort and this in turn, requires a bureaucracy. As our government bureaucracy becomes larger, our freedom becomes ever more restricted.

The one and only way that individual freedom can be increased is to reduce the size and power of the governing bureaucracy.

The size of our bureaucracy becomes greater each year and with every passing day the rate of growth becomes even faster. In the United States we have two major political parties that vie for control of this bureaucracy. The professional bureaucrats of both political parties have a vested interest in its continued growth. Their personal power is derived entirely from bureaucratic power. None of these people want to see the size or power of the bureau-

cracy reduced. None of them offer any real hope for the cause of freedom.

Those who make up our government bureaucracy use the threat of the Soviet and Chinese bureaucracies as an excuse for their own existence. Obviously, the people who make up these other governments use the threat of the 'warmongering American bureaucrats' in a similar manner to oppress their people. Thus the major governments of the world are actually allies in the suppression of freedom everywhere.

Most of these bureaucrats produce nothing and contribute nothing. They live as parasites on the productive population.

The parasitic government officials on both sides of the iron curtain recognize a kinship between themselves even though they compete with one another. They may fear each other but they fear the productive body of humanity even more.

A tapeworm may not be as vigorous as the mammal it lives in but it is fully capable of destroying its host. The bureaucratic parasites are thinking parasites and they are fantastically egotistical. They will go to any ends rather than admit to themselves what they really are. This results in a frantic drive to justify their own actions, to multiply their own numbers and increase their control. They become paranoid in their efforts to complement and exalt themselves and their fellow parasites. An ever increasing number of awards, prizes and honorary degrees are bestowed on the parasite elite. Ever greater numbers of scholarships and grants must nourish the newly developing parasites.

In addition to their ability to think (to calculate but not reason) they are also organized. They call their system Socialism (rather than Parasitism). When their victims become too alarmed they may change the name to the 'democracy', the 'New Deal' or the 'Great Society'. Everywhere that it exists Socialism survives only as a parasite drawing on the productive free enterprise systems around it.

As the number of parasites grow the drain on the producers becomes ever greater. Already we see many producers who simply stop producing— some because they resent feeding the parasites and others because they join them. When enough people stop producing, the American way of life as we have known it will cease to exist.

At least some of the parasites realize this fact but that does not mean they will change. A tapeworm will never change its way of life because it is incapable of any other.

Some of the more clever parasites think they can use science to save themselves and in one sense of the word to save the productive host that they must continue to live in.

Bertrand Russell (a God-like hero of the Socialists) discusses how this might be done in his 1953 book, *The Impact of Science on Society*.

'It is to be expected that advances in psychology will give governments much more control over individual mentality than they now have... education should aim at destroying free will, so that, after pupils have left school they shall be incapable, throughout the rest of their lives, of thinking or acting otherwise than as their schoolmaster would have wished. Diet, injections and injunctions will combine from a very early age, to produce the sort of character and the sort of beliefs that the authorities consider desirable, and any serious criticism of the powers that be, will become psychologically impossible. Even if all are miserable, all will believe themselves happy, because the government will tell them that they are so.

'The System, one may surmise will be something like this: except possibly the governing aristocracy, all but 5 percent of males and 30 percent of females will be sterilized. The thirty percent of females will be expected to spend the years from eighteen to forty in reproduction. As a rule, artificial insemination will be preferred to the natural method. The unsterilized, if they desire the pleasures of love, will usually have to seek them with sterilized partners.

'Children will be taken from their mothers and reared by professional nurses. To those accustomed to this system, the family as we know it would seem as queer as the totem organization of the Australian aborigines seems to us. The laboring class will have such long hours of work and so little to eat that their desires will hardly extend beyond sleep and food. The upper class, being deprived of the softer pleasures, both by the abolition of the family and by the supreme duty of devotion to the State will acquire the mentality of ascetics: they will care only for power and in the pursuit of it will not shrink from cruelty.'

'Gradually, by selective breeding the congenital differences between the rulers and the ruled will increase until they become almost different species. A revolt of the plebs would become as unthinkable as an organized insurrection of sheep against the practice of eating mutton'.

Thus, from Bertrand Russell we have received this description of 'Scientific Society'. We have passed through the New Deal, the Fair Deal and the New Frontier. We are now living in 'The Great Society'. Is the 'Scientific Society' coming next?

All conservatives unavoidably read a great deal of socialist propaganda. It's too bad that so few patriots ever read what the 'one-world socialists' write to and for each other. Their own words tell us what it is for which we are really fighting. We are fighting not only for our freedom and for the American way of life— we are fighting for the very existence of future generations as part of the human species.

For the true American patriot of today there are only two alternatives: victory or death. The 'Socialist Elite' leave us no other choice.

Chapter 2

THE FALLACY

Communism is not a form of government as is a democracy, a monarchy or a republic. Communism is a 'social system' in which all property is supposedly owned in common by members of that society. We must understand modern communism to understand what a fake it really is.

To begin with, the communists claim that theirs is a wonderful new system that will crowd all other systems aside by a kind of 'survival of the fittest'. The truth is that communism is not new. It is probably the oldest social system found in recorded history. Communism started with primitive tribes cooperating to hunt large animals and then sharing the animals they killed in common. When they began developing an agricultural society it was easier to store all the grain they raised in one common bin than in a number of small ones. Many early civilizations were communistic and some early religious groups were communistic.

According to communistic theory each member of the community does his fair share of the work and in turn receives his fair share of the results. This theory is utopian. It is an ideal situation which has never been achieved in actual practice.

Communism fails to consider the differences between individuals. Some people are naturally hard working and ambitious while others are lazy. Some people are thrifty while others are wasteful.

The communists say we are selfish and materialistic because we want to keep private property for ourselves. They claim to be unselfish because they are willing to donate all they have to the 'state'. Those who fall for this story fail to realize that the 'state' is nothing but a

group of other people... the laziest and most wasteful of the lot.

To make sure that each member does his share of the work requires some type of government. Some primitive societies were democracies where the 'chief' was elected by the members; others were monarchies where authority passed from father to son; in some cases the strongest and most aggressive man of the tribe set up his own dictatorship by force.

By studying communism in its simplest form, it is easy to see that communism has nothing at all to do with government. Let us repeat— communism is a 'social system' wherein all property is owned jointly and in common by all members of that society.

As members of these primitive societies began to travel they saw the obvious advantages of trading with each other. Community ownership of all property made this awkward. The more civilized the society became the greater was the handicap of a communistic system. Communism obviously acted as a restraint to trade and a barrier to progress.

The communistic system of early times was gradually replaced by a system of private ownership. With this change the hard-working were no longer held back by the lazy. Civilization was given a tremendous impetus by the ambition for private property and the pride of personal achievement. With the rise of the Roman Empire communism vanished from Europe, Northern Africa and the Middle East.

The modern system by which property is privately owned and money serves as a medium of exchange between the owners of such property has become known as the capitalistic system. For one hundred years, the socialists, communists and anarchists have propagandized against the capitalist system. In spite of what they may say, there is nothing wrong with capitalism. Modern civilization was built on the firm foundation of the capitalistic free-enterprise system.

The truth is that in a fair contest of the 'survival of the fittest' capitalism out-performed and replaced the

outmoded system of communism.

The man who resurrected this ghost of primitive society was Karl Marx, a Jewish writer and social philosopher born in 1818. Although well educated, Marx was unable to hold a steady job or earn a livelihood during most of his adult life. He was a professional trouble maker and at different times was banished from both Germany and France for his revolutionary activities.

Most of his later years were spent in England writing his major work, 'Das Kapital'. In this book he examines the 'theory of values' by which the value of a commodity is the amount of labor, 'socially necessary', to produce it. Through obscure logic, he attempted to prove that under the capitalistic system the worker is exploited of surplus value above his wages.

It is doubtful that Karl Marx would be even remembered today if it had not been for the help of Friedrich Engels. In addition to furnishing most of the financial support for the impoverished Marx, Engels was co-author of most of his works.

Engels was, himself, a 'capitalist' in the crudest sense of the word. Workers in his factory, many of them children, labored 12 to 14 hours a day under dangerous and unhealthy conditions. There is no evidence that the 'co-savior' of the working class paid his employees any more than other cloth manufacturers of his time.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the theory of utopian communism experienced a certain revival of interest. Several books were written suggesting the equality and justice that could be achieved in a classless society where everyone shared the wealth of the world in common. Both in Europe and in the United States several settlements were set up in the style of communism. None of them lasted very long. The communistic system is simply not practical in a civilized society.

Those people who call themselves communists will, of course, deny this fact. They will point to the progress which the Soviet Union has made under 'communism'. That is just one reason we say communism is a fake. The

social system which now exists in the Soviet Union is not communism— it is socialism. We should not allow ourselves to forget that the full name of the Soviet Union is the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

We might next examine the difference between communism, capitalism and socialism. Under capitalism things of value are owned by people individually. Under communism everything of value is owned jointly by all the people. Under socialism the people own nothing and the government owns it all.

Whereas communism is idealistic and impractical, socialism is a workable system provided that the personal ambitions and individual differences of the citizens are restrained. In semi-socialistic societies such as is now found in England, these restraints may consist only of a regimentation and the threat of economic or legal reprisals. In more completely socialistic societies such as the Soviet Union, individual freedom is restrained by force, or the threat of force.

The basic proposition of modern socialist doctrine is the belief that an all-powerful government bureaucracy can direct the lives of the people in every respect better than the people can direct themselves. When patriotic Americans have tried to warn us against 'creeping socialism', their warnings have gone largely unheeded. Only when we recognize the essential identity between modern socialism and modern communism can we fully realize the threat to our freedom which is inherent in the continued rapid growth of an all-powerful central government.

Communists, like chameleons, are able to change their color to blend with the environment. As the American people begin to realize the true dangers of socialism the 'communists' merely move on to new names and new tactics. No matter what the name is by which this collective ideology is known: commun-ism, social-ism, liberal-ism, progressive-ism or welfare-ism, it still adds up to the same thing, it is the antithesis of individualism, it is the enemy of freedom.

Thus, our real battle is best described as an endless conflict between individualism and collectivism.

The forces of collectivism are determined to destroy the American way of life by destroying its very foundation—The American system of free enterprise. They are well organized and well financed. They are masters of deception and propaganda.

Every year, the communist-socialist clique spends millions of dollars on skillful propaganda right here in the United States. They do not try to sell us on communism. That would be too obvious. All they need to do is make us tolerant of communism. If each year they can edge our government just a little closer to socialism, the difference between 'their system' and 'our system' will seem less important—less worth fighting over.

According to Marxist theory socialism is a stepping stone between capitalism and utopian communism. Both Marx and Engels stressed their belief that to achieve this utopia, all private property would first have to be delivered into the hands of a powerful central government. They taught that this would have to be achieved by force. According to them, people are selfish and greedy only because they have become accustomed to the private ownership of property. Marx and Engels admitted that socialistic government would have to be forced upon the people for many years, perhaps even for generations.

Eventually, according to Marx, people will lose their selfish instinct and will fit like uniform cogs in a well oiled machine. Force will no longer be needed to insure the wholehearted cooperation of all society. Then the government will, in the words of Marx, 'wither away'.

To believe that any government official that has been given complete power will voluntarily resign is contrary to all human experience. To think that any government that has been handed the total wealth of the entire world will simply 'wither away' is beyond all reason.

Amazing as it sounds, these are the basic teachings of Marxism. This is the incredible fairy tale which

millions of people have been propagandized into accepting with blind faith.

Although the word capitalism is used to describe the American system of free enterprise, it does not tell the whole story. Ours is not just a story of dollars and cents. Ours is a story of men and women and the wonderful things they can achieve by self reliance and personal ambition.

We're the only country in the world that produces more food than we can eat. Our steel capacity is greater than Russia, China, Germany and Japan combined. More Americans own their own homes and their own land than in any other country of the world. We ought to brag about it.

At the World Olympic games Russians who won jumped with glee and pounded each other on the back. When Americans won they accepted victory with indifference. We have carried modesty to such a ridiculous extreme that it has developed into a national inferiority complex. Through their strategy of downgrading individual effort, the collectivists have made us doubt our own worth.

It is through our failure to recognize this fact, that, the American public is allowing itself to be brain-washed into the belief that security is more important than freedom.

The alternative to communism is individualism.

There is a difference-- a big difference-- between communism and individualism. Individualism is almost synonymous with freedom. What other kind of freedom is worthwhile except the freedom to be ourselves, to be individuals.

There is only one way to fight communism. We must take up the battle for individualism.

We must re-read and re-tell the stories of the rugged individualists who made our country great and kept it free. We must never forget the tale of Paul Bunyon or the story of Sitting Bull. This is the land of John Brown and Nathan Hale-- of Sam Houston and Thomas Edison-- of Davy Crockett and Robert E. Lee. This is where the word 'individualist' was invented.

We must rebuild our national dignity. We must unfurl the banner of individualism and fly it high. We must

make people proud to be self-reliant. We must make them ashamed to accept unnecessary charity. We must make it a disgrace to loaf on the public payroll. We must re-learn the satisfaction that comes from a job well done.

Most important of all, we must stand up for what we believe in. Without courage to test our freedom how can we ever be certain that we actually have it?

Surprisingly enough it is often among the better educated classes, the managers, professionals, etc. that we find the most profound lack of understanding as to the real nature of the conflict. This has led many of them to accept a very dangerous fallacy.

Such people have correctly observed that the Soviet Union is slowly adopting certain capitalistic concepts and is even beginning to make limited use of the profit incentive. Obviously, we are moving toward Socialism and supposedly the two systems will meet somewhere in the middle, each borrowing the 'better' aspects of the other. We will have met the communists half way. At that time, according to the fallacy, the political beliefs of the two nations will be so closely in accord that there will be no further reason for conflict between them. Adherents to this line of thinking usually admit that some slight loss of freedom will result from this accommodation of political systems but contend that this is a small price to pay to avoid war.

It is truly remarkable that intelligent people can accept such faulty logic.

First— The fact that two nations have the same type of government does not automatically prevent war between them. People in the Northern United States and the people of the Southern States believed quite closely in the same form of government but still engaged in civil war. The monarchies of medieval Europe were not only similar but their rulers were often blood relatives, yet this did not prevent almost continuous wars between them.

Second— We are not going to meet the Soviets 'half way'. For every foot they move toward capitalism we are moving a mile toward socialism.

Third— Suppose we did meet the Soviets part way, what do we do next? Shall we then continue to move even further to the left in order to meet the Chinese communists part way? Where does it stop?

Fourth— We have seen that in the relationship of citizens to their country, loss of individual freedom is in direct proportion to the size and power of the government bureaucracy. Among nations, loss of national freedom is directly proportional to the extent of international commitments and the progressive trend toward one-world government.

There is only one way to protect our American heritage; that is to defend it with all our strength. We cannot preserve freedom by compromising with the enemies of freedom. Neither can we avoid war by shirking our moral responsibilities.

Chapter 3

THE ENEMY

Adequate defense is impossible without a clear understanding of the enemy. We must understand their way of thinking, their selfish motives and warped ambitions. We must fully realize the ends to which they will go to bring about our destruction. Only then can we find moral justification for the tactics which patriots must use in their own defense.

When the student wishes to learn something of communism he is usually referred to the *Complete Works of Lenin* or to the *Communist Manifesto* or to *Das Kapital*. Although each of these is a source of information, all three contain considerable verbal camouflage designed to make them palatable to the neophyte.

To see the basic communist philosophy in all its naked brutality we can best refer to a document written in 1869 by the young revolutionary, Necheyev. At that time Necheyev was exiled to Switzerland where he lived in a homosexual relationship with Bakunin, the head of the Second International.

Called the 'Revolutionary Catechism', it consists of 26 formal articles. That document has been the very heart of communist doctrine from that day to this. It is the code by which every dedicated communist regulates his daily life. A knowledge of the Revolutionary Catechism is essential if we are to really know the nature of our enemy.

Here it is—

'1. *The revolutionary is a dedicated man. He has no personal inclinations, no business affairs, no emotions, no property, no attachments, and no name. Everything in him is subordinated towards a single exclusive attachment, a*

single thought and a single passion-- the revolution.

'2. In the very depths of his being, not only in words but in deeds, he has torn himself away from the bonds which tie him to the social order and to the cultivated world, with all its laws, moralities and customs and generally accepted conventions. He is their enemy, and if he continues to live with them it is only in order to destroy them more quickly.

'3. The revolutionary despises all dogmas and refuses to accept the mundane science, leaving them for future generations. He knows only one science; the science of destruction. For this reason, and only for this reason, he will study mechanics, physics, chemistry and perhaps medicine. But all day and night he studies the living science of people, their characteristics and circumstances, and all the phenomena of the present social order. The object is the same: the prompt destruction of this filthy order.

'4. The revolutionary despises public opinion. He despises and hates the existing social order in all its manifestations. For him, morality is everything which contributes to the triumph of the revolution. Immoral and criminal is everything that stands in his way.

'5. The revolutionary is a dedicated man, merciless toward the state and altogether merciless toward the educated classes; and he can expect no mercy from them. Between him and them there exists, declared or concealed, a continual and irreconcilable war 'for life or for the death'. He must accustom himself to enduring torture.

'6. Tyrannical toward himself, he must be tyrannical toward others. All the soft and tender affections arising from kinship, friendship and love, all gratitude and even all honor must be obliterated, and in their place there must be the cold and single-minded passion for the work of revolution. Night and day he must have but one thought, one aim-- merciless destruction. Aiming cold bloodedly and indefatigably toward this end, he must be ready to destroy himself and destroy with his own hands everyone who stands in his way.

'7 The nature of the true revolutionary, excludes all romanticism, all sensitivity, all exaltations and enthusiasms.

He must also exclude private vendettas and personal hatred. The revolutionary passion, practiced at every moment of the day until it becomes a habit, is to be employed with cold calculation. At all times and in all places the revolutionary must refuse to allow himself to be guided by his personal impulses, but only by the total submergence of himself in the revolution.

'8. The revolutionary can have no friendly feeling to anyone unless, like him, the other is dedicated to revolutionary affairs. His degree of friendship, devotion and obligation towards a comrade must be determined only by the degree of the comrade's usefulness in the practical work of complete and destructive revolution.

'9. It is superfluous to speak of solidarity among the revolutionaries. The whole strength of the revolutionary work lies in this. Comrades who possess the same revolutionary passion should, as much as possible, deliberate all important matters together and come to unanimous conclusions. But the revolutionary, in accomplishing whatever plan is finally decided upon must rely altogether on himself. The contract of revolutionary destruction demands that no comrades come running up with advice and assistance if this detracts from the success of the plan.

'10. Each comrade should have under him several revolutionaries of the second or third rank, i.e. comrades who are not completely dedicated. These should be regarded as portions of a common fund of revolutionary capital, to be expended as he thinks fit. He should expend them as economically as possible, always attempting to derive the utmost possible use from them. He should regard himself as capital consecrated to the triumph of the revolution; and he must not be regarded as expendable without the entire segment of the fully initiated comrades.

'11. When a comrade is caught in a dangerous extremity and the question arises whether he should be rescued, the revolutionary must make his decision without recourse to personal feelings, but only in terms of the eventual success of the revolution. Therefore it is necessary to balance care-

fully the usefulness of the comrade in-so-far as it is a question of revolutionary strength, and the most careful consideration should be made to decide whether he is worth rescuing.

'12. Whether a new member, after giving proof of loyalty by word and deed, should be accepted is a matter to be decided only by unanimous agreement.

'13. The revolutionary enters the world of the state, of the classes and of so-called culture, and he lives in this world only because he has faith in its speedy and total destruction. He is not a revolutionary if he feels any sympathy for this world. He must not hesitate to destroy any position, any place, or any man in this world-- all must be equally detested by him. All the worse for him if he has parents, friends and loved ones; he is no longer a revolutionary if they can stay his hand.

'14. Aiming at implacable destruction the revolutionary can and sometimes must live within society while pretending to be other than what he is. A revolutionary must penetrate everywhere, among the lowest and the middle classes and in the houses of commerce, in the churches, in the palaces of the aristocracy. He must know the world of the bureaucrats and of the military and of literature.

'15. All the members of this filthy society can be split up into several categories; the first category comprises those to be condemned to death without delay. The comrades should compile a list of those to be condemned, weighing the relative gravity of their crimes against their value to the revolution; and the executions should be carried out according to the prepared order.

'16. In the preparation of these lists and in placing the condemned according to the prepared order, no private sense of outrage should be considered, nor is it necessary to pay attention to the hatred provoked by these people among the comrades or the people. But hatred and the sense of outrage must to some extent be made use of, because these things help to incite rebellion among the people. It is necessary to be guided only by the relative usefulness

of these executions for the sake of the revolution. Above all, those who are especially inimical to the revolutionary organization must be destroyed; their violent and sudden deaths will produce the utmost panic in the government, it will shake the foundations of government and deprive it of the services of its most intelligent and energetic agents.

'17. The second group consists of those to whom we concede life provisionally, in order that their bestial behavior shall drive the people to inevitable revolt.

'18. The third category consists of a multitude of personages or animals distinguished neither for intelligence nor for energy; those who enjoy wealth, connections, influence, and power. These must be exploited in every possible way; they must be implicated and confused; as far as possible their dirty secrets should be found out, so that we can make them our slaves. Their power, influence and connections, their riches and energy will form an inexhaustible treasure and a precious help in our various undertakings.

'19. The fourth category is composed of ambitious people and liberals of various shades. We shall pretend we are following their ideas and give them cause to think we are blindly conspiring with them, while in fact we take them under our own control. We shall root out all their secrets and compromise them to the uttermost, so that there will be no way out for them and they can be used to create disorder in the state.

'20. The fifth category consists of doctrinaires, conspirators, revolutionaries; all idle word-spillers who orate before meetings or in front of a piece of paper. They must be constantly driven, toward making violent declarations carefully arranged to agree with our purpose. The majority of these will leave nothing behind but a vast ruin; from a few of them we shall attain real revolutionary gains.

'21. The sixth category is especially important: women. They should be divided into three chief divisions. First: the frivolous, thoughtless and vapid women, whom we shall use as we use the third and fourth category of men. Second: women who are ardent, gifted and devoted, but do not belong to us because they have not yet achieved a passion-

less and austere revolutionary understanding; these must be used like the men of the fifth category. Finally, there are the women who are completely on our side, i.e. those who are wholly dedicated and who have accepted our program in its entirety. We should regard these women as the most valuable of our treasures; without their help, it would be impossible to succeed.

'22. The aims of our Society are none other than the entire emancipation and happiness of the people, i.e. the common laborers. Convinced that their emancipation and the achievement of this happiness is brought about only by means of an all-destroying popular revolt, we shall see that society will employ all its power, all its resources towards increasing and intensifying the calamities and evils until patience is exhausted and they will break out in a levee-en-masse.

'23. By a popular revolution, the Society does not mean a revolution tailored according to the classic western model; a pattern which is fundamentally restrained by the existence of property and the traditional social orders of so-called civilization has cast down one political form only to substitute another; thereby attempting to bring about a so-called revolutionary state. The only salutary form of revolution is one which destroys the entire state to the roots and exterminates the whole social order.

'24. With this end in view the Society refuses to impose any new organizations from above. Any future organization will doubtless work its way through the movement and life of the people: but this is a matter for future generations to decide. Our task is terrible, total, universal, and merciless destruction.

'25. Therefore, in drawing closer to the people, we must above all unite with those elements of popular life which from the very beginning have never ceased to protest, not only in words but in deeds, against everything directly or indirectly connected with the State: against the nobility, against the bureaucracy, against the priests, against business, and against the tight fist of the extortioner. We must unite with the adventurous tribes of bandits who are the

only true revolutionaries.

'26. To knit the people into a single force which is wholly destructive and wholly invincible-- such is our organization, our conspiracy and our task.'

These are the words of your enemy. This is an expression of his nature. When you hear the liberals banter about equality, and peace, remember the words that best express their real design-- *'Our task is terrible, total, universal and merciless destruction.'*

Ask yourself frankly, what measures are required to defeat such an enemy? What measures are morally justified to save the world from them?

Chapter 4

THE DANGER

The communists have always placed military conquest secondary to political and psychological conquest. They consider their party workers and fellow travelers not as an accessory to armed conquest but as the actual spearhead of any invasion into new territory. From this point of view, the United States was 'invaded' by communist troops more than 60 years ago. It has been authoritatively estimated that the communists now have an army of 500,000 individuals already recruited within our national boundaries and already working by the most insidious means to destroy our way of life.

This invasion has not been haphazard or unplanned. To the contrary, this army now working in our midst long ago set themselves specific targets. These key targets included infiltration and control of such fields as: education, psychiatry, entertainment, communications, religion, government, the labor unions, and the news media. By working through these critical areas the collectivists' plan has been to influence, and finally control the thought processes of the American people. This is psychological warfare carried to its ultimate extreme.

Collectivist brainwashing flows steadily into our children's minds through slanted textbooks, drops from smooth tongued orators in some of our churches and seeps into our homes like a deadly fog through the channels of our television sets and the pages of our newspapers.

The very fact that the American people will now stand idly by while their nation is ridiculed throughout the world, while their government brazenly negotiates away their means of national defense and even their constitutional rights is proof enough that the brainwashing techniques have had a devastating effect.

There are many other reasons why the collectivists seem to be winning so easily. For one, they are waging

total war against freedom. All of their resources, every weapon they can muster and every dirty trick they can devise is being used in their all-out effort to enslave the world.

Incredible as it seems the communist drive for world conquest has been financed almost entirely by the capitalistic system. During his first years as President, Franklin D. Roosevelt repeatedly saved the communist regime in the USSR from bankruptcy with large 'loans' while our own country was in the depths of a depression. Since World War II, our government has spent over one hundred billion dollars on 'foreign aid'. Most of this money has served to advance the communist-socialist conspiracy in the areas where it was spent. Some of this money has made its way back into this country to be invested in the stock market. In this way it has been used to gain control of several important companies right here in the United States! The manner in which the collectivist movement in United States has been financed, directly or indirectly by the American taxpayer, is a study in itself.

Subversives in government-- Another contributing factor to the rapid growth of international communism has been the friendly cooperation of highly placed officials in the United States Government. Many such individuals have, in the past, been proven to be communists.

To those who have made a study of communist subversion such names as Nathan Silvermaster, Frank Coe, Lauchlin Currie, Alger Hiss, Harold Ware, Lee Pressman, Harry Hopkins, Owen Latimore, Victor Perlo, Harry Magdoff, Harold Glasser, Edward Fitzgerald, Maurice Halperin, Helen Tenney, Charles Kramer, William D. Remington, Joseph E. Davis, John Abt, and Nathan Witt will all have a familiar ring.

A great many more are still employed in sensitive and influential jobs in our government with apparently nothing being done to get rid of them.

In 1956, Scott McLeod (At that time Administrator of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs) submitted a memorandum declaring:

'On the department rolls are some 800 individuals concerning whom the office of security has information which raises questions as to possible past communist activity or associations, false statements, immoral conduct, homo-sexuality, intoxication, mental defects, etc. All have been cleared as qualified for access to classified information.'

'Of the 800 listed, there are approximately 205 of whom the questions are, in my opinion, serious in relation to the broad security responsibilities of the department. Sixty percent are incumbents in high level assignments in the department or in the field.'

'About one-half are assigned to what can be categorized as critical intelligence slots in the department or to top-level boards and committees.'

'The situation described is obviously serious and deserves urgent attention.'

There is no indication that the State Department ever did anything about the McLeod information. Presumably the 800 are still there, helping make the foreign policy for our country.

For his patriotic endeavor McLeod lost his job, was sent to a minor foreign post, and hounded to his death a few years later.

Otto F. Otepka, Chief of the Evaluation Division of the Security Office of the State Department, testified before the senate Internal Security Sub-committee in March of 1963, that of 168 State Department employees appointed since Dean Rusk became secretary of State, 150 were not given security checks required by law. Instead of complying with the law of Congress, Dean Rusk hired the 150 by issuing 'waivers' to ignore the law. Secretary Rusk dismissed Otepka for giving this information to the Internal Security Sub-Committee. Let it be remembered that Dean Rusk was a big wheel in the Institute of Pacific Relations which spearheaded the betrayal of the Christian government of Chiang Kai-shek into the hands of the Communists, thus delivering about one-quarter of mankind into slavery.

Yuri Nossenko, high ranking Soviet Secret Police official, defected and is now in the United States in the custody of the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department. He is said to have given information about Soviet espionage agents inside the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department, but he is being held incommunicado, and not even members of Congress and the Senate are allowed to talk with him. He has revealed that there are five Soviet spy rings operating throughout the Western hemisphere including in their numbers many American businessmen, newspapermen, scientists, as well as government officials. One of the spy rings, he alleges, operates in a very sensitive agency of the United States Government. Even so, investigating committees of Congress have not been permitted to question him.

Another Soviet Secret Police agent, Lieutenant Colonel Michael Goleniewski has made similar revelations confirming and amplifying those which Nossenko mentioned. Goleniewski defected to the United States in 1960 but this fact was not revealed to the public or to members of Congress until it leaked out recently.

Then, there is a certain American Embassy official known only as 'E.S.' who has a long history of service in the State Department and has attained high rank. He became an undercover agent for the Soviet Union. He was recalled from Warsaw and questioned by the F.B.I. Irrefutable evidence that he was a communist agent was assembled and submitted to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. High officials in Washington have ruled that there is to be no prosecution against 'E.S.' and have ordered that the case never be mentioned, not even to members of Congress. 'E.S.' has been permitted to resign quietly from the State Department, pick up his passport, and depart for Europe, leaving his wife in the United States. When 'E.S.' left the United States, his mistress (also an employee of the State Department) obtained a passport and departed for permanent residence in Europe as an American employed there. These cases are but the smallest sample of the extensive communist infiltration into important agencies of our federal gov-

ernment.

Our last five presidents have all aided and cooperated with our communist enemies. The degree of such cooperation is almost beyond comprehension but, just for the record, we will mention one or two easily proven examples in each case.

Roosevelt-- At the time he met with Stalin and Churchill at the Yalta Conference, our production of the atomic bomb was nearly complete. The war in the Pacific was going entirely in our favor yet Stalin's armies were still hard pressed by the German Wehrmacht.

The supposed purpose of the Conference was to settle the boundaries of the European countries when the war was over. At that time with our great military advantage, Roosevelt could have easily insisted that Poland (over which the war started) be given complete freedom at the end of hostilities. Instead, without the people involved having voice in the matter at all, Roosevelt gave to the communists all the countries of Eastern Europe including not only Poland but Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria with parts of Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Truman-- After confirming the give-away terms of the Yalta Conference at his Potsdam meeting with Stalin, Truman became a party to the deliberate refusal to accept the surrender of Japan till after the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. There is now documentary proof that the Japanese government tried through several different channels to negotiate a surrender on exactly the same terms that were finally accepted. Stalin however, refused to permit their surrender until his troops were in position to seize most of the Japanese arms left in China and until the Japanese were given a permanent Anti-American bias by the unnecessary use of the atomic bombs on helpless civilians. Truman obviously went along with Stalin's wishes with the result that additional thousands of American servicemen needlessly lost their lives.

During all the time he was president, Harry Truman covered up for communist agents within our government.

Testifying before the Senate Sub-committee on Internal Security, J. Edgar Hoover stated that the FBI had sent Truman three separate written warnings to the effect that Harry Dexter White was a communist. Truman not only refused to remove White from his important government position but actually promoted him.

Eisenhower— By his own authority as supreme military commander in Europe, General Dwight Eisenhower stopped the advance of allied forces so the Russians could capture Berlin and occupy the area of Germany that included vitally important missile production and research centers. Eisenhower also ordered allied forces to actually withdraw from areas of Czechoslovakia containing rich uranium deposits so these critical areas could be occupied by communist troops.

Shortly before Eisenhower became president, the Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security had exposed two communist spy cells involving top government officials and reported progress toward the exposure of two additional spy cells thought to include at least one cabinet member and members of the presidential office staff. As one of his first official acts President Eisenhower passed down an 'executive order' which exempted all federal employes from answering questions about their communist affiliations. This act completely stopped further effective investigation of communist subversion within our own government.

At a time when Khrushchev's international 'popularity' was at an all time low and when he was faced with acute dissatisfaction from his own countrymen, he was invited by Eisenhower to visit the United States.

International news coverage of his grand tour boosted Khrushchev's prestige greatly, mystified our allies and made our country the laughing stock of the so-called neutral nations. Photographs of Eisenhower and Khrushchev throwing their arms around each other were shown throughout the Soviet Union to dampen hopes of the Russian people that they might receive help in throwing off their oppressors.

Kennedy— Even though he is being eulogized as a martyr the record of John F. Kennedy speaks for itself. He

brought with him to the White House an entire crop of pinks and ultra-liberals including Press Secretary Pierre Salinger whose mother, Jehanne B. Salinger joined Harry Bridges in organizing a communist youth camp in California just before World War II, and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. (whose father belonged to at least 19 different communist front organizations) who wrote an article in the May-June issue of Partisan Review which is a virtual blueprint for turning our Constitutional Republic into a Socialist Police State.

Literally dozens of members of the ultra-liberal ADA held important posts under the Kennedy Administration including:

Theodore C. Sorensen, Special Adviser to the President.

Harrison L. Wooford, Special Assistant to the President on Civil Rights.

Chester Bowles, Undersecretary of State

Mrs. Katie Louchheim, assistant to Mr. Bowles.

G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State.

Philip H. Coombs, Assistant Secretary of State.

Jonothan B. Binham, U.S. Representative on the UN Trusteeship Council.

J. Kenneth Galbraith, Ambassador to India.

James Loeb, Jr., Ambassador to Peru

Adlai Stevenson, (recently deceased) U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations (not a member but ADA World identifies him as a founder.)

Arthur Goldberg, Supreme Court Justice.

Frank W. McCulloch, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

George L. P. Weaver, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Esther Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Charles Donahue, Labor Department Solicitor.

Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Wilbur J. Cohen and Mrs. Jim G. Aken, Congressional Liaison Officers for Department of Health, Labor and Welfare.

Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture.

Charles Murphy, Undersecretary of Agriculture.

Robert G. Lewis, Deputy Administrator of Price Supports.

John L. Baker, Director of Agricultural Credit Services.

Henry H. Fowler, Undersecretary of the Treasury.

Frederic C. Belen, Assistant Postmaster General.

Charles H. Stoddard, Director of the Interior Department's Review Staff.

Archibald Cox, Solicitor General of the United States.

William Taylor, Special Assistant to the Director of the Civil Rights Commission.

Thomas K. Finletter, U.S. Ambassador to NATO.

Robert C. Weaver, Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

Jack T. Conway, Deputy Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

Sidney H. Wooner, Commissioner of community Facilities.

Howard Morgan, Federal Power Commissioner.

Philip Elman, Federal Trade Commissioner.

George Docking, Director of the Export-Import Bank.

The significance of these ADA members in the Kennedy administration can be fully appreciated by comparing the current objectives of the ADA with the present announced objectives of the communist party— they are essentially the same.

It has been officially admitted that Kennedy personally withheld the promised air support for the Cuban exile invasion even though the military Chiefs of Staff telephoned the White House repeatedly until 3:00 o'clock in the morning requesting permission to proceed according to the original plans. If space permitted we could list and document dozens of additional actions taken by Kennedy that directly aided the communists.

Johnson— The most charitable thing that can be said about Lyndon B. Johnson is that he is a politician. He has played both sides of the fence so long that the people can justly be excused in their failure to see him for what he really is.

We would all agree that the presidency is an enormously complex task. No one man can do it all. The president must delegate authority to others. Thus, one essential for a good president should be the ability to judge other people and select responsible assistants. Of the three men that Johnson has described as his closest friends, one has turned out to be a crook, the second a sex pervert and the third a long-time associate of known communists.

President Johnson began his political career in the communist infested National Youth Administration. He was a close associate of Harry Hopkins and Henry Wallace. He was elected to the Senate in one of the worst vote fraud scandals the nation has ever seen. He has become a multi-millionaire through political influence and shady business dealings. It would indeed be hard to argue that this is a fit person to guard either our national safety or integrity.

In this brief space it is impossible to completely discuss the communist infiltration of all government agencies and departments. A thousand books this size could not begin to hold all the facts and documentation that might be given. It is even less possible to discuss the extent of communist subversion in other important fields. The following brief facts are mentioned only to give the casual reader further food for thought.

Education. This has been an especially fertile field for the communists. The reason is easy to see. Students attend school to learn. They enter the classroom pre-conditioned to accept as fact everything their teachers say. Supplied with a captive audience of this type, one communist school teacher can have a great influence on the students' minds. Some idea as to how great this threat really is can be gathered from a 1940 report of an Investigating Committee of the New York State Senate which dis-

closed that over 1000 communists were then teaching in New York schools and that the 11,000 member Teachers Union of New York City was under complete communist control.

Our universities have become the breeding ground for the most fanatic upstarts of the ultra left. Encouraged by pro-communist professors these peacenik punks have turned their college campuses into human cesspools.

Religion. The minister also has a captive audience in a receptive frame of mind. Percentage-wise the number of communists within the clergy is probably small but here again, their influence is out of proportion to their numbers. They control the National Council of Churches. They have wormed their way into control of many important church publications. Their influence on the training of other ministers has been effective and widespread. By undermining our religious heritage these phoney preachers have weakened an important philosophical foundation of the conservative movement.

News Media. Newspapers and magazines have furnished the communist-socialist conspiracy with their most powerful single weapon to benumb the thinking processes of the American people. They are filled with subtle communist propaganda. It is important that we emphasize the word 'subtle' for communists are well aware that propaganda which is easily recognized as such loses its value. Many Americans are now so ill-informed that they are unable to recognize propaganda that seems obvious to persons trained in this field.

The comparatively small number of American people that actually realize the degree to which our nation has been sold-out have had to ferret out the truth from a limited supply of uncensored congressional reports and the studies made by a few dedicated conservative researchers. The large bulk of the American people, dependent as they are upon the common news media, have not only been left uninformed but have been greatly misinformed as to the state of their country and the world. Few of us doubt that the

American people would demand a complete change in their government's foreign and domestic policies if they only knew the facts. Of one thing we can be certain: unless some means is found of loosening the collectivist strangle hold on the minds of the American people, then this nation will soon cease to survive as a constitutional republic.

The communists realize that their control over the American news media is a weapon more powerful than their mechanized troops, and more essential in their war against freedom than their atomic bombs. They are well entrenched and we can expect that they will fight to the bitter end.

Although a large percentage of today's journalists have had their share of socialist indoctrination in college, the majority probably think of themselves as loyal Americans. They are like most people-- brainwashed toward the left just enough that they can't recognize communist propaganda when they see it. The chances are they don't read the 'Worker' or 'Peoples World'. They don't know what the current communist line is. Therefore they are in no position to realize that their own paper may follow this basic 'line' everyday.

Under these circumstances a single communist 're-write' man or junior editor can slant the entire paper to the left-- not because he has so much strength but simply because he has no opposition. By the same principle, a single communist advertiser can bring what seems like enormous pressure against a radio or television station if none of the other advertisers object.

The average reader has no way of knowing that he is misinformed. He has no criteria by which he can judge the accuracy of what he reads or hears in the general news media. Since the mental cage in which he is trapped is invisible to him he sees no reason for searching out other sources of information

The most difficult type of propaganda for the reader to recognize is 'propaganda by omission'. For example, no major newspaper or wire service has ever exposed the communist connections of such people as Arthur Goldberg,

Felix Frankfurter, or Adam Yarmolinsky. Although such are common knowledge to most conservatives we forget that the average American never comes in contact with any any source from which such information could be available to him.

Another technique might be called 'propaganda by misdirection'. The general reader is not acquainted with the objectives of communist propaganda, thus he is susceptible to articles that seem true in themselves but nevertheless promote these objectives. With the passage of time, such invisible propaganda often becomes visible. For example, the average citizen today would be shocked to read the pro-Castro articles that appeared in the New York Times, Coronet Magazine and others only a few years ago.

The most important technique of all is 'propaganda by confusion'. Truth and lies, facts and falsehood are presented to the people in a random manner year after year. The citizen, trying to keep himself informed, faces contradiction after contradiction. In time he gives up in despair. We often hear such remarks as 'you don't know what to believe in now days'. In such a frame of mind, the citizen gradually succumbs to the general apathy and allows others to do more and more of his thinking for him.

Entertainment. The motion pictures, radio and television have become powerful outlets for communist propaganda. Much of it is too subtle to be easily recognized. A thousand pages would not suffice to cite all the examples that might be given or to record the progressive infiltration of this important field by the communists and their fellow travelers.

Perhaps the quickest way to dramatize the extent of this infiltration is to simply list a few of the well known personalities that have been officially cited by state or federal investigative bodies as belonging to one or more communist front organizations:

Larry Adler
Lauren Bacall
Joan Bennett

Steve Allen
Lucille Ball
Alvan Bessie

Leonard Bernstein	Betsy Blair
Humphrey Bogart	Marlon Brando
Eddie Cantor	Bennet Cerf
Charlie Chaplin	Lee J. Cobb
Richard Conte	Howard Da Silva
Bette Davis	Olivia De Havilland
Melvyn Douglas	Paul Draper
Howard Duff	Florence Eldridge
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.	Jose Ferrer
Henry Fonda	Martin Gabel
Ava Gardner	John Garfield
Will Geer	Paulette Goddard
Benny Goodman	Oscar Hammerstein II
Sterling Hayden	Rita Hayworth
Ben Hecht	Van Heflin
Katherine Hepburn	Lena Horne
Langston Hughes	Marsha Hunt
Burl Ives	Danny Kaye
Gene Kelly	Burt Lancaster
Gypsy Rose Lee	Peter Lorre
Myrna Loy	Archibald MacLeish
Frederic March	Arthur Miller
Groucho Marx	Burgess Meredith
Paul Muni	Gregory Peck
Larry Parks	Otto Preminger
Vincent Price	Anthony Quinn
Quentin Reynolds	Edward G. Robinson
Robert Ryan	Dore Schary
Hazel Scott	Pete Seeger
Artie Shaw	William L. Shirer
Frank Sinatra	Franchot Tone
Dalton Trumbo	Orson Welles
James Whitmore	Cornel Wilde
Jane Wyatt	Keenan Wynn

Unions. Over 20 million workers belong to labor unions in the United States. They pay an average of over \$100.00 per year in union dues. Thus the yearly income of these labor unions is in excess of two billion dollars

(\$2,000,000,000.00). The unions administrative costs are low. Their investments are profitable. Thus most of this money is available for organizational, political and propaganda purposes.

For both money and influence the International Conspiracy has made every effort to infiltrate and control the leadership of the labor unions.

Their success may be judged by reading even a single issue of the C.O.P.E. Bulletin, official publication of the AFL-CIO, Committee on Political Education.

Their success might also be judged by a letter written January 20, 1934 by Walter and Victor Reuther to Melvin Bishop of Detroit. Bishop later became C.I.O. educational director. At that time the two Reuther brothers were working in Russia and studying the Soviet labor movement. The letter read in part:

' . . . the daily inspiration that is ours as we work side by side with our Russian comrades in our factory, the thought that we are actually helping to build a society that will forever end the exploitation of man by man, the thought that what we are building will be for the benefit and enjoyment of the working class, not only of Russia, but for the entire world is the compensation we receive for our temporary absence from the struggle in the United States'.

After further praise for Russian thinking and methods, and vilification of American business leaders, the letter, which was signed, 'Vic and Wal', concluded: 'Carry on the fight for a Soviet America'.

In December of 1961, Walter and Victor Reuther submitted to the U.S. Justice Department a 24 page blueprint recommending steps for the destruction of the patriotic movement in America. It seems incredible that these so-called labor leaders would even presume to suggest government action against those having different political views from their own. Yet this paper was formally accepted by the Attorney General of the United States. During the past four years we have seen considerable evidence that it is being

put into effect. Thus, it is important for all patriots to become familiar with the content of this document. Excerpts of the 'memorandum' follow:

'THE RADICAL RIGHT IN AMERICA TODAY'

'Extent of the Problem - The radical right or extreme right-wing, or however it may be designated, includes an unknown number of millions of Americans of viewpoints bounded on the left by Senator Goldwater and on the right by Robert Welch. The active component of these radical right millions would, of course, be only a small fraction of the total. But, whatever, may be the difficulty of ascertaining their numbers, these radical right groups are probably stronger and are almost certainly better organized than at any time in recent history. More significant yet, they are growing in strength and there is no reason to expect a turning of the tide in this regard during the foreseeable Cold War period ahead.

. There are some steps which can and should be taken now to halt the growth of the radical right and possibly to turn the tide against it. There are other steps of a more long-range nature. Among the programs and policies of both types which the Administration might consider are the following:

'1. The Radical Right Inside the Armed Services presents an immediate and special problem requiring immediate and special measures.

'The problem of radical right influences inside the Armed Services is an immediate one and made all the more so by the up-coming hearings of the Senate Armed Services Sub-committee. But even if there were no hearings, this challenge to the basic American concept of separating military personnel from partisan politics must be met now. . . .

'2. The Radical Right and the attorney general's subversive list.

'The attorney general's list of subversive organizations is lending aid and comfort to the radical right. Although the radical right poses a far greater danger to the success of this country in its battle against international

communism than does the domestic communist movement, the latter have been branded subversive by the government and the former have not.

'It might therefore be advisable for the Attorney General to announce at this time that he is going to investigate one or more of these organizations with a view to determining whether charges will be filed and hearings held on the question of listing one or more of these organizations.

'3. The flow of big money to the Radical Right should be dammed to the extent possible.

'The growing power of radical right propagandists and groups is directly related to their expanding ability to secure large sums of money. As funds are a source of power to the radical right, action to dam up these funds may be the quickest way to turn the tide now running in their favor.

'4. The Administration should take steps to end the Minutemen.

'It is not known whether the Minutemen will grow or whether they will fade out of the picture. They do, however, represent a dangerous precedent in our democracy. Consideration should be given to the question whether they are presently violating any federal laws and if not, to the Federal Government calling a conference of States where the Minutemen exist to see what action could be taken under state laws. There is, of course, the additional possibility, as indicated earlier, that the Minutemen might fall within the terms of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

'5. The domestic Communist problem should be put in proper perspective for the American people, thus exposing the basic fallacy of the radical right.

'The radical right feeds upon charges of treason, traitors, and treachery. It has its roots in a very real sense in the belief of the American people that domestic communism has succeeded in betraying America and threatens its very survival. Putting the domestic Communist problem in proper perspective would do much to expose the basic fallacy of the radical right.

'The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Hoover, although he made an admirable recent statement concerning the radical right exaggerates the domestic Communist menace at every turn and thus contributes to the public's frame of mind upon which the radical right feeds.

'There is no need for a further effort to dramatize the domestic Communist issue; the need now is to rein in the minds of the American people and slowly to develop a more rational attitude toward the strength of this movement.

'Efforts to deal with radical right Generals and Admirals and Minutemen, investigation to determine whether to list radical right organizations, efforts to dam the illegal flow of money in their direction, efforts to set the domestic Communist problem in perspective-- all will evoke immediate charges of softness on communism. But this is not a problem that can be swept under the rug. The Administration can no more combat the radical right by being 'tough on domestic Communism' or appeasing radical right Generals than the Republican Administration was able to fight McCarthyism by its own excesses in this area.'

In the complete text of the Reuther Memorandum many conservative organizations are discussed with sarcasm and ridicule. All are mentioned as a threat to the 'liberal policies of the administration', but the Minutemen are singled out as a special threat.

At the time the Reuther Memorandum was written the Minutemen organization was just getting started. In fact, at that time we had less than 600 members in the entire country. Other organizations mentioned were far larger, long established and well financed. Yet, only one organization, the Minutemen, was marked for complete destruction.

From the day the Reuther Memorandum was presented to the Justice Department to the day this book is written the Minutemen have been the object of continuous 'investigation' and harassment.

Today the liberals are almost hysterical in their cries to 'outlaw the Minutemen'. Why is it that they fear the

Minutemen? Not because of the small amount of money we spend on propaganda. Not because of the few thousand guns our members have managed to hide away. Then, why? Because they see in the Minutemen the threat they fear most— the threat that their own tactics may be used against them.

Chapter 5

THE BUREAUCRACY

Great as the danger is from communist infiltration, there is still another danger that is even greater. This stems from the very nature of government itself.

Every government bureau or agency, once established, tends to perpetuate itself and to grow. This is true regardless of whether the need for that particular agency increases, decreases or remains the same. Unless held in check by forces outside itself, the rate of bureaucratic growth will increase each year. The bigger a bureaucracy becomes, the faster it grows. Both by theoretical calculations and by historical examples, this is proven to be true.

The reason behind it is easy to see. Each government agency is composed of people being paid salaries to hold certain positions. Most of these people want to hold on to their jobs. They constantly look for reasons as to why their job, department or bureau should be continued. They will consistently ignore reasons as to why it could or should be abolished. If they run short of work they will either invent new work or stretch it out to fill the required number of hours.

Many of these people will be seeking promotions to better jobs and all will desire raises in pay. If more people are added to their bureau, more supervisory jobs are created and their chances of promotion are increased. The more important their department becomes, the better their chances for salary increases.

One way that a department head can always make more work is to need information. This means that new forms must be designed, printed, distributed, filled out, collected, analyzed and filed. Soon that department will

need a specialist to design forms (and a special specialist to hire the form specialist). Competitive bids will need to be taken on who will print the forms (perhaps still more forms will be printed on which the printers will submit their competitive bids) and then a committee will be formed to study the question as to whether the department should continue to buy its printing from other printers or could better afford to put in its own printing department. This will require the part time services of outside consultants (and the hiring of an inside consultant to consult with the outside consultants).

The route by which all these forms are to be circulated will require careful study by a special sub-committee. By this time the department head is so over-worked that he will require two new assistants which in turn, will overburden the personnel department. The payroll department will of course, also need an additional clerk.

Filling out all these new forms will be such a chore that everyone will have to work overtime. A committee will be formed to see if it will be more economical to hire more people to avoid paying overtime to present workers. Obviously, the department needs a new office boy to collect these forms but child labor laws prohibit this so a secretary must be hired instead— plus two new file clerks. Competitive bids must be obtained on the purchase of additional filing cabinets and another committee must study the matter as to whether the new forms must be retained indefinitely or if it might be permissible to destroy them after twenty years.

At last the department head will become alarmed at an apparent loss of efficiency and a special efficiency study will be needed. This will require the services of a time-and-motion expert who will require for his work a number of new printed forms. After several months his preliminary study (but never his final study) will be completed. It will be analyzed by a board of expert advisors who will, in due time, submit a favorable finding. A number of recommendations will be made (but never carried out)

and a great savings will be reported to the taxpayers by the newly hired public relations man.

Another special board of advisers will recommend a promotion for the department head, raises for his assistants each of whom now require a private secretary which will require additional office space which will require competitive bids which will require the printing of new forms.

Although these last few paragraphs were written facetiously, the sorry fact is that they fairly describe the typical growth and function of many government agencies.

In 1933 it cost only \$4.6 billion to run the entire federal government. In 1965 the same amount, \$4.6 billion was spent on the farm crop-subsidy program alone. What has the farm program accomplished? It has encouraged waste, accumulated surplus to be stored at extra expense, provided food at reduced prices to communist countries, forced small farmers out of business and raised prices that our own poorer classes must pay for their daily bread.

Why does it go on? Not because of the farmers. They are sharply divided as to its benefits and almost unanimously in favor of less government control. There are several million fewer farmers now than when the program started and substantially less acreage in cultivation. In this same time the number of employees in the Department of Agriculture has increased from less than a dozen to over 110,000. Here is the answer as to why this absurd program continues— 110,000 people drawing 110,000 salaries (and casting 110,000 votes) to hold 110,000 jobs the country would be better off without.

Let us turn our attention to the subject of foreign aid. Between 1945 and 1965 the U.S. Government dished out 110 billion dollars to 99 foreign nations. Few dare to claim it has won this nation any friends. To the contrary, it has helped support both communist and fascist dictatorships. It has promoted socialism, discouraged private enterprise, retarded economic development, depleted our gold reserves, raised the national debt, destroyed confidence in the dollar, and ruined our foreign markets.

Why does foreign aid continue? At least in part

from the pressure of 22 different federal agencies that take part in dispensing this money and from 85,000 job holders that draw salaries from it.

During recent years the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has snooped into people's private lives, encouraged the lazy, frustrated the energetic, interfered with local education, and discouraged medical research by a labyrinth of vague rules and regulations. A few examples might be cited where the public health has been protected but even these cases are more illusory than real. Over 85,000 employees have helped this government department also to become self-perpetuating and self-accelerating. These are only three agencies out of hundreds and the number grows every day.

Bureaucracy goes hand in hand with taxation--each being both cause and effect of the other. Taxation is one of the major weapons in the collectivist arsenal. For the parasites, it serves two purposes. First it finances the bureaucracy from which they derive their power. Secondly, it provides an effective means for the destruction of their enemies.

It is not only the Federal government that gives cause for alarm. The State, County and city governments are growing even faster. In the past ten years, federal spending has increased by 70 percent while spending by local governments has more than doubled.

Meanwhile all these governments become more dependent on one another and the divisions between them less distinct. In 1965 about 12 billion dollars collected as Federal taxes was passed back to be spent by local governments. More and more projects are jointly financed (and jointly controlled) by federal and local governments. The increase in federal control of education is rapid and alarming.

As government takes money from the people it increases control over them, then again as this money is re-distributed the control is extended even further.

There is a passing similarity between the tax steal-

ing bureaucrats and a gang of armed robbers. Both take the victim's money against his will and both spend his money as they see fit.

There is, however, one big difference between the tax looter and the armed robber. This difference is not, as might be supposed, that one uses a gun while the other does not. If you resist the tax looters completely and fully, you will find that they too have guns and will not hesitate to use them.

The big difference is in the matter of formality. Neither the armed robber nor his victim pretend that the robber has any right to take money that does not belong to him.

The tax looters, in contrast, make a great pretext at formalized legality— not only legality but moral righteousness! The looters make a great display of dealing fairly and equitably with all their victims. Everything must be done exactly 'according to regulations'. If the taxpayer can show that a certain regulation does not apply to him, the looters will readily concede the point. They may even act pleased to do so. There is a good reason for all this, as we shall soon see.

Almost everyone that has much contact with the bureaucrats will notice this great emphasis on formality. There is no travesty of justice too rank to be carried out in the sanctimonious dignity of a court room. There is no usurpation of power too crude to be properly formalized in the somber halls of Congress.

If the people are to be robbed by the government then a great show must be made of the fact that each and all are robbed with proper bureaucratic equality. Not only the robbers but also the victims must enter into the spirit of the show and each must play his part. The tax looter will make a great pretext of simply 'doing his job'. The victim will make an equally serious pretext of 'remitting funds that rightfully belong to the government'.

What is the purpose of all this pretending? First, it helps the parasites delude themselves that they are not

parasites. Secondly, it saves the victim's 'self-respect'—something he could not have if he ever admitted to himself how easily he has been fleeced and how meekly he has surrendered.

Both the looter and the victim know that they have been party to an immoral act. The pretext of formality allows each to look the other way and pretend it was not so.

In 1955 the bureaucratic payroll totalled \$36 billion per year and by 1965 this had increased to \$69 billion. In 1955 government distributed \$25 billion per year as relief, welfare, social security, etc. By 1965 this figure had increased to \$47 billion per year. By 1965 one dollar of every 4.5 dollars was spent by government. In 1948 one worker in every nine worked for government. By 1965 one worker in every six was a government worker.

This means, that on the average, each non-government worker has one-fifth of his income taken from him just to pay the salaries of the bureaucrats. Another two-fifths of his income is taken from him (as both visible and invisible taxation) to provide the money that is spent or given away under bureaucratic direction.

Political 'conservatives' have failed to slow up this process in the least. Statements that these programs are not needed—pleas that they restrict individual freedom—arguments that they are unconstitutional—all have been without effect, because they have been fighting symptoms rather than the cause.

Only the incurably short sighted can fail to see that we are being led toward a monstrous, monolithic centralized government.

This will ultimately mean not only the loss of all states rights; it will mean the loss of all state governments. County and city governments, too, will soon be engulfed in one enormous bureaucracy.

The day will soon come when every citizen is examined, directed, restrained, and regimented in every particular, for every day of their lives by the bureaucrats.

The government employees themselves will be caught in their own trap. They will be little better off, and perhaps even worse off, than the so-called private citizens.

Why is this happening? Who wants it to happen? What, if anything, can be done to prevent it?

It happens because a comparatively small group of men—insanely lusting for power—want it to happen. To these men, families mean nothing except where they are useful to build a public image. Friends mean nothing except as they can be used for selfish motives. Money means nothing except when it can buy more power.

These men exist in every country. They are the power behind the government in nearly every nation of the civilized world. In their egotistical mania, they call themselves 'the elites'. I call them the parasites.

To help manage the bureaucracies from which they derive their power, they enlist a hierarchy of lesser parasites—those too ambitious to remain poor and too incompetent to get rich honestly. The greedy, the corrupt, the perverts, the misfits of the world are their lackeys. Thousands of politicians that sell their souls to the highest bidder keep building the bureaucracy for them.

Our nation has wealth, energy and opportunity but yet we are dying. Why? Because we are infested by parasites.

A dog can be well fed and still starve to death if his intestines are filled with tapeworms. In such a case there is but one way to save the dog—get rid of the tapeworms—purge them from his system.

Chapter 6

THE NEED

A subsequent chapter will outline briefly one possible plan of action which might be followed by patriotic organizations. First, however, there are four absolute prerequisites that must be met before any group can fight the communist conspiracy effectively.

First-- We must stop pretending that the bureaucrats have a natural 'right' to the wealth they take from us. They are parasites who have gained power over the people by trickery. They know it. Now we must show them in every possible way that we know it too. When we have done this we will have won a psychological victory of tremendous importance.

Second-- We must clearly distinguish between methods that are effective and those that are ineffective-- between the possible and the impossible. We must then concentrate on those methods that can have a tangible effect in reducing the efficiency of the communist apparatus or improving the efficiency of the patriotic movement.

Third-- We must aim our major appeals and recruiting efforts toward the younger people.

Lenin said, 'To win the youth to communism is to win the future'. Much of the progress made in the past by the conspiracy can be attributed to their following this advice.

Fourth-- We must realize that our enemies are fighting and winning by the tactics of underground warfare.

Before the 'conservative' movement in this country can really become *effective* its members must learn and practice the basic rules of resistance warfare. As patriots of other countries have learned the hard way, there is a

point in the development of socialist governments beyond which clandestine activity is the only possible activity against such governments.

This small book cannot include any extensive discussion of resistance warfare. There are literally hundreds of subjects and skills that would need be covered. Three subjects, however, are of primary importance: intelligence, security and propaganda. Patriots must become proficient in these basic skills before any further action can be worthwhile. The following outline barely scratches the surface in these fields. It is meant only to suggest the type of professionalism that is needed but sadly lacking in most conservative organizations.

Intelligence. The enemies of freedom number in the millions. They are experienced, trained, organized, well financed and equipped. The number of American citizens fully aware of this danger is small. The number who are willing to really work, sacrifice and fight for freedom is even less. How we are to achieve victory is the problem which this book is meant to examine.

The answer to any problem must begin by learning all we possibly can about that problem. There are a multitude of questions about the identity, nature and plans of the enemy to which we need accurate answers. All the various means by which such information can be sought and obtained are collectively referred to as 'intelligence' activity. Patriotic organizations and individuals must learn and practice professional intelligence techniques.

The methods of gathering intelligence are roughly divided into two groups: (1) Research and Analysis, and (2) Espionage.

Research and analysis includes systematic search of all newspapers, magazines, trade journals, political pamphlets, books, public records, etc. to sift a few 'needles' of valuable intelligence from the 'haystacks' of general information.

Espionage includes all the 'illegal' means of obtaining information, such as wire-tapping, interception of

mail, stealing of documents, secretly photographing records, infiltrating spies into enemy organizations, bribing or blackmailing members of the enemy apparatus.

Intelligence organizations of most Western Countries obtain about 95% of their information from research and analysis and only about 5% from espionage.

Espionage techniques are effective when a specific mission is carefully planned out in advance. Maximum advantage must be taken of all background information that may be obtained by research methods.

By changing names and places we can use an actual case to illustrate the combined activities of research and and espionage by our own organization.

February 1962— One of our members in Ohio noticed a small article in the newspaper to the effect that a man we will call Professor E. C. Smythe gave a talk on 'civil rights' to a local businessman's club. This member typed out a 4 X 6 inch index card and mailed it along with many similar cards to our national headquarters. This card gave the professor's name, address, phone number, and described the activity in which he was engaged.

Without any special notice this card went into a file cabinet with thousands of others.

April 1962— One of our members in Ohio (using a fictitious name) expressed interest in one of the left wing 'peace' organizations. Cards were sent in on each person whose name appeared as a sponsor on that organization's literature. Among these was a second card for Professor Smythe.

July 1962— The license number on a car parked at a communist front picnic was checked out as belonging to Professor Smythe. This information was also placed on a card and forwarded to National Headquarters.

On receipt of this third card a yellow tag was placed in his file and Professor Smythe was selected for special investigation.

Additional information on his background was obtained from public records and from an innocent appearing letter of inquiry to the college where he teaches. Still

other details were obtained from the retail credit bureau.

A check of our own files located only one member in the town where Professor Smythe lived and that member had not been recently active. A visit from our Regional Coordinator reactivated the interest of this member, who, in turn, began a recruiting drive on the college campus where Professor Smythe teaches. This developed three new members, one of whom was a student in Professor Smythe's political science class. This student soon joined the local Student Peace Union which was also sponsored by Professor Smythe.

For the next year this student worked quite closely with the professor. The other two students and our original member in that town have kept a 'loose tail' on the suspect much of this time.

From this combined infiltration and surveillance we have learned a great deal about Professor Smythe, his methods of operation and his associates within the communist apparatus.

Here we have seen a case where research and analysis led to a suspected agent, but he might easily have been a dupe or a misguided liberal. An espionage follow-up has not only confirmed this man's full loyalty to the International Conspiracy but has since resulted in an additional penetration of that apparatus by our own agents.

Ever greater numbers of people are being trained by the Minutemen organization in intelligence techniques. Every month additional members are being infiltrated into the enemy organizations. For the amount of time and expense involved, I can hardly imagine any other activity by conservatives that has produced such favorable results.

As our intelligence activities continue, there are four areas where we especially need additional information:

1. Details of the techniques used in espionage, infiltration and subversion by individual agents, including the methods by which they control their fellow travelers.

2. The equipment used for surveillance, communication, assassination, sabotage, etc. by individual enemy agents.

3. Working details of their short range programs either in operation or planned for the near future.

4. The actual identity of enemy agents, fellow travelers and sympathizers along with details regarding their work, place of residence, cover occupation, means of transportation, travel pattern, personal appearance, mental characteristics, personal lives, business and organizational activities.

Our ultimate victory or defeat may depend on our ability to obtain enough of this vitally important information.

Security. Just as information about our enemies can be a big advantage to us, it is equally true that information about conservatives will greatly help our enemies.

The enemies of freedom have, for many years, paid close attention to all conservative organizations; their progress, plans and the identity of their members. One of the greatest deficiencies of the conservative movement has been the total lack of security.

The most valuable type of information to the enemy is the identity of individual patriots. Such knowledge will let them render us less effective now and round us all up quickly when they decide the time is right. Most conservatives are frankly outspoken and its a rare patriot who has succeeded in keeping his political beliefs to himself.

Pro-communist agents regularly attend patriotic rallies and make the acquaintance of others attending. They frequently pass around petitions for some good conservative cause but their real objective is to get the signers name and address. They work in the post offices to record names of people receiving conservative literature. They have obtained employment in the offices of conservative organizations so they could obtain membership lists and have even organized patriotic societies for that purpose.

All the actions that can be taken to prevent the enemy from learning such information are collectively referred to as 'security'. If the patriots are to ever have a chance of victory we must first learn and practice measures

of good security.

Students of military history can point out countless cases where major battles or entire wars have been lost by faulty security.

Proper security measures are of great importance to conventional military forces but they are much more important to guerrilla operations, patriotic resistance movements, and espionage networks. Although a belligerent nation may suffer a great loss because of poor security it's hard to imagine a situation where a nation's defenses could be completely overwhelmed by a single security leak.

Not so with resistance movements. An underground network might be totally annihilated as the result of a single security leak. A guerrilla band might be trapped and completely wiped out because of a single clue that gave away their location to the enemy. Unburied garbage can attract enemy soldiers. A carelessly dropped cigarette butt can give away the band's direction of travel. More than once an entire apparatus of espionage agents has been rounded up because of some seemingly unimportant piece of information casually passed from one friend to another in idle conversation. Very seldom will one conventional military force have overwhelming superiority over another conventional military force. Such is not the case in conflict between conventional military forces and underground resistance forces. Almost always the conventional forces have the necessary strength in men and equipment to easily round up and destroy the underground forces any time they can learn their identity and location.

Thus, we see that underground forces have little or no defensive potential in the usual sense of the word. Their only defense is secrecy. Let me repeat this very essential fact—the only real defense of an underground movement is secrecy. This is even more true of individual espionage agents. Secrecy is your only real defense.

The individual member of an underground movement must, if he hopes to survive, do one of two things:

(A) If he is living under his own name then he must keep his political beliefs to himself and he must keep his

underground activities and associations absolutely secret.

(B) If the member's underground associations are known or strongly suspected, then his only alternative is to adopt a completely new identity, occupation and environment.

The individual espionage agent has these same two choices available to him, but the need for complete deception is even greater. There is no one more completely defenseless than an espionage agent once his security has been compromised.

Personal security is a 24-hour job. To some people, individual security measures come almost instinctively. Others may find such measures very hard to develop. Each individual's own habits and personality traits will have considerable effect on his attitude toward various precautions of personal security. Good personal security is not so much a matter of technical skill as it is a certain frame of mind—a proper mental attitude.

Here are some general guide lines:

1. The successful resistance agent will develop the habit of stopping to think what he is about to say before he actually says it. A slip of the tongue may mean his life. He avoids idle chatter and casual conversations because experience has proven that it is during such times as these when his guard is down, that the agent is most apt to give himself away.

2. A good resistance agent will avoid becoming overly familiar with other people. He will be friendly but not too friendly, cordial but not intimate. This condition which is often referred to as 'psychological distance' is not easily explained but it can be very important.

3. If the agent doesn't already have a suspicious mind, then he must develop one. Nothing can be taken for granted or accepted at face value.

Seemingly accidental meetings with other persons must be considered as to whether or not they are really accidental or if they might have been planned by someone else. The speech, actions and apparent motives of other people must always be tested against the basic rules of

logic and accepted norms of human behavior.

4. The agent must develop social awareness. He must really learn what makes people tick— how they think as they do. A socially aware person is considerate of other people's feelings and tolerant of their beliefs. This is certainly a big help in winning friends and influencing people.

It has, however, a more important effect. The socially aware person comes to expect other people to act according to certain logical behavior patterns. Thus, they are quick to note any suspicious or unusual behavior on the part of others that does not logically fit the circumstances. Such awareness may prevent the agent from being purposely deceived or perhaps alert him to a trap before the jaws of the trap snap shut.

5. The underground member must always assume that he is under suspicion.

He must be careful that he is not followed when going to meet other members of his organization, no matter how innocent the planned meeting might be.

He must be guarded in his use of the telephone. Even the federal government cannot legally tap your telephone without a court order but this doesn't mean it isn't done. Right now, there are eleven different agencies of the United States government that routinely use 'telephone monitoring' in their contacts with ordinary citizens.

He must be cautious in his use of the mail. For nearly two centuries the mail of American citizens has been considered to be their own personal business. The contents of first class letters mailed in one part of the United States for delivery in another part were strictly confidential.

Several years ago the Postal Department began a practice known as a 'mail cover'. A 'mail cover' for any individual or company may be requested by the Justice Department, Selective Service, Internal Revenue or many others including local police departments. This simply means that the post office keeps a record of all persons to whom you send mail or from whom you receive mail. Still this was done entirely from the return address on the outside of the envelope.

During the last few years the government has adopted a new attitude toward first class mail. They now contend that all mail while in the possession of the postal service, becomes the property of the Postmaster General, to open, read, or re-route as he or his agents may see fit.

Underground agents will not be the only persons who will need to practice security in the years ahead. We may see the time when anyone who dares believe in personal freedom will be considered subversive. Still in good conscience, Americans must try to pass these ideals on to future generations and with them we must establish and pass on the security precautions necessary for personal survival.

Propaganda. A major objective of modern warfare is to win the active and willing support of the civilian population. This must be done by propaganda and we are now engaged in a propaganda war.

Although they might not like to call it such, there are several conservative organizations that each spend a million dollars per year or more on propaganda. Yet, so far as I know, none of them has spent a single dollar to study effective propaganda techniques.

This is one reason why the patriotic movement has failed to gain the vitally important understanding and support of the general population. If we are to ever gain this support it must come from the skillful preparation and dissemination of our propaganda message.

Propaganda may be considered as any action on the part of one group which is calculated to affect the thinking of another group.

The Germans use the term 'intellectual warfare'. In the United States the traditional term is 'psychological warfare'. The British use the term 'political warfare'. In the U.S.S.R. all warfare is considered political and the communists brought popularity to the word 'propaganda' in referring to the German efforts in this field.

Only the 'enemy' is presumed to use 'propaganda' and thus the word has developed the idea of falseness

while our own 'psychological warfare' is always assumed to be the truth. For briefness we will use the familiar term propaganda in most cases.

The best propaganda always has some grain of truth in it— something which the audience will readily believe and from which their mental processes can be guided in the desired direction. Propaganda may, of course, be entirely true but maximum advantage is gained for its originator by proper timing or by accenting certain facts and neglecting others.

The use of propaganda is a science and to use it most effectively several things must be considered: (1) The purpose of the propaganda, (2) The audience to whom it is directed, (3) The means by which it is to be delivered, (4) The motives to which it appeals (5) The purported source of the propaganda, (6) Propaganda intelligence, (7) Propaganda security, (8) Production.

The Propaganda Purpose: There are many different possible objectives of propaganda: to improve the morale of one's own troops, to spur friendly civilians to greater productive efforts, to convince our people of the justice of our own cause, to build confidence in our own organization, to sustain belief in our political system, to develop contempt for the enemy, to convince neutral troops that they should join the winning side, to demoralize the enemy, to convince them that their ultimate defeat is inevitable,— to make them lose confidence in their leaders— these are but a few.

Most important is to decide in advance exactly what effect is desired from each particular propaganda message and arrange all other factors toward the achievement of that end. The purpose should be kept simple and realistic.

The Audience: Careful consideration must be given to both the desired audience and the actual audience which will be reached by a given propaganda message. There is obviously little to be gained by urging the citizens of Brazil to vote Democratic or in urging the citizens of Japan to vote the straight Republican ticket. The audience se-

lected must be able to react in the desired way so as to achieve the propaganda purpose. The message must be designed to achieve the desired effect in those people that it actually reaches.

If a propaganda message is to be most effective it must be directed at a specific audience:

(1) At the enemy-- to convert, to confuse, to destroy, to misdirect.

(2) At neutrals-- to recruit, to gain support, to prevent them from helping the enemy.

(3) At our own people-- to boost morale, to build courage, to develop a fighting spirit with confidence in victory.

Means of Delivery: Some of the various media which can be used to carry the propaganda message are as follows: television, radio, newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, leaflets, handbills, gummed stickers, posters, billboards, loudspeakers, novelties, air writing, motion pictures, mail, public meetings, demonstrations and telephone.

Television is perhaps the most powerful media available for propaganda in the United States. Tests have shown that more people will believe a piece of 'news' told them by a TV commentator than if they read it in the newspapers. The communist-socialist conspiracy has infiltrated the television media deeply and is using it with great skill in promoting a subtle collectivist propaganda.

The opportunities for American patriots to use television in giving 'our side of the story' are very limited. The expense of even a few minutes time on a major TV network is prohibitively expensive for most patriotic organizations. Even if we could afford a reasonable amount of TV time the effect would be small compared to the considerable periods of time which the other side receives free, or sponsored by liberal leaning advertisers. The money could certainly be spent better in other ways.

Occasional guest programs offer some opportunity for patriots to get free TV time. Past experience has proven this to be generally a poor bargain. Spliced TV tapes, im-

proper lighting, biased moderators and a host of other tricks can and generally are used to make the patriot guest look ridiculous.

Newspapers and magazines are the second and third most potent vehicles for propaganda within the United States. Like television they are largely controlled by the communist-socialist conspiracy.

Newspapers are somewhat more susceptible to local control as they are more dependent on local advertisers for their income. Considerable tact is required to gain the co-operation of advertisers in this respect. If approached in the wrong way most of them may spring to the defense of the offending publication.

Care should be taken not to alienate individual newspaper publishers, journalists, radio announcers, etc. by rudely denouncing them. Most may be liberal but few are actual communists. Many can be influenced by courteous and logical persuasion. Well written 'news releases' about local patriotic activities will frequently be carried in even the liberal papers if presented in person to the city editor.

There has been a big change in commercial radio during the last few years— less time is devoted to live programs— more to recorded music. With this change radio has dropped in potency as a propaganda media within the United States

Many patriotic organizations and individuals are spending considerable sums of money on radio programs at the present time. Unfortunately the actual value of such programs is frequently reduced by lack of proper research and through careless presentation.

The moving picture industry is also heavily infiltrated by communists with many of the most famous writers, actors and directors having known communist affiliations. There is little we can do in this regard except to boycott the shows that include the most brazen propaganda. Organized picketing and distribution of hand bills in front of theaters showing such films would also be effective. This must be done either by persons whose political beliefs are already known or in such a way that the identity of secure

members is not compromised.

Small printed items such as leaflets and booklets make up the biggest current media for patriotic propaganda. For this reason they should be given special care so far as printing, art work, etc. is concerned. Basic rules include using plenty of white space; don't crowd the page; use large enough type to be easily read; select headlines carefully; make good use of illustrations, concentrate on one or two basic things that you want the reader to do; keep your message short and to the point.

The U.S. Postal Service is currently the principal means of delivery for patriotic literature. Mail has certain advantages such as flexibility, comparative certainty of delivery, speed, etc. Generally it is more expensive per 1000 members of the audience than magazines or newspapers. There is a real science to direct mail advertising: how to reach the right people, how to gain readership, how to produce action, how to test the effectiveness of small mailings before going to the expense of large mailings, how to compare relative expense with relative effectiveness of first class mail vs third class mail, how to attract special attention to your mailing pieces, how to increase the believability of our mail message, how to acquire an effective mailing list and keep it up-to-date, etc.

Several good books have been published on direct mail advertising. At least one can probably be found in your local library and should certainly be studied before spending any amount of money on mailing patriotic literature.

Picketing, 'peace marches' and similar public demonstrations have been effectively used by the left-wing elements. Such demonstrations serve as a primary media to distribute their message. Secondarily, they serve to gain publicity for the group putting on such demonstrations.

For the communists, picketing serves both as a media or propaganda and as a method of mentally conditioning their own people to further action. These tactics can and should be used by patriotic groups to greater advantage.

Political posters such as are tacked to telephone

poles are so commonplace as to have little real value in a political campaign. When used in other ways they can be reasonably effective. Some of the Minutemen posters such as the 'Wanted Khrushchev' and the 'Anti-UN' posters received considerable comment by those who saw them and the 'message' was repeated in many newspaper accounts of 'mysterious' posters that were put up during the night. Per dollar spent, few right-wing propaganda campaigns have ever had so wide an audience.

Public meetings may be of several types-- all the way from small 'socials' in private homes to mass rallies attended by thousands.

A large mass rally requires planning, preparation and careful management. When these things are properly done, they are one of the most effective media known. At such mass meetings, a dynamic speaker can rouse his audience to an emotional pitch that is impossible by any other means.

Meetings should never be held simply for the sake of holding meetings. Like all propaganda they should be designed to produce action. The meetings should have a definite purpose, it should appeal to certain motives and seek to achieve certain objectives.

The United States includes more telephones than all the rest of the world put together. The 'right-wing' includes thousands of housewives who could easily use this vast propaganda network to good advantage.

Once again each series of phone calls must avoid offending the person called. they should appeal to selected motives, they should have a pre-determined purpose resulting in action.

Telephones as a media lend themselves well to either white, grey or black propaganda.

Careful selection must be made of the proper media to deliver the propaganda message to the desired audience and in the manner most likely to achieve the desired effect.

Motive: Very little human activity takes place without reason. Sometimes a person's motive for doing a certain thing may seem simple and obvious. At other times people

act from motives so complex that they aren't even certain themselves as to why they behave in such a manner.

All animal behavior is motivated by two basic instincts: Preservation of self and preservation of species. In higher animals these can be separated into more definite categories.

Preservation of self: Hunger and thirst, defense against attack, and avoiding unfavorable environment, such as excess heat, cold, etc.

Preservation of species: sex urge, mother instinct, and herd instinct. From these six basic survival instincts develop the motive of competition both with other species and with other individuals.

In the human species these basic motives become moderated: A man may pass food by on occasion rather than 'spoil his appetite' or he may eat to excess because he enjoys the flavor of certain foods. To man, defense against attack, has come to mean not only defense against physical attack but against emotional attack or intellectual attack as well—witness the duels that have been fought to avenge an attack against one's honor or reputation. Mankind has become very particular about his environment so that we now seek surroundings that are esthetically satisfying as well as physically comfortable.

Satisfaction of the basic sex urge has been modified by emotional involvements and social customs. The 'mother' instinct has been broadened to include a father's love of his own offspring and a natural fondness for all children. The herd instinct still shows itself in crowds, mobs, and cocktail parties. It also is found in the most tender feelings of comradeship.

Although human behavior is complex these six basic instincts are still powerful forces in all of our lives. The propaganda message that skillfully appeals to one of these instincts has a good chance of success.

Man's superior intelligence has given rise to other important motivations such as: desire for new experience, (relief from boredom), desire for recognition, desire to

acquire personal possessions. These too, are powerful motivating factors and if properly applied stand a good chance of obtaining the desired action from the person or persons to whom they are directed.

Many conservatives will consider such an approach as cold and heartless. Perhaps so, but it is still being used effectively by the communists against the American people. This is one case where we must fight fire with fire if we are to avoid eventual total defeat.

The Propaganda Source-- There is often a difference between the actual source of propaganda and its pretended source. In this regard, propaganda is divided into three different types.

(a) White Propaganda-- Here the true source of the propaganda is clearly identified. One example of white propaganda would be the 'Voice of America' that readily admits to originating from radio transmitters operated by an agency of the United States Government. Another example of white propaganda are the 'MINUTEMEN' booklets that clearly state the name and address of the organization distributing them.

(b) Grey Propaganda-- In this case the source may be unidentified or it may pretend to come from some neutral source. Examples would be slanted news stories in the newspapers. Another example would be a radio broadcast from some illegal transmitter that made no mention of its location or who was directing its output.

(c) Black Propaganda-- This type pretends to come from the opposite side. A counterfeit edition on an enemy magazine would be a typical example of black propaganda. Another example was the radio station in Great Britain during World War II that broadcast in the German language and pretended to be operated by the German Army in occupied France.

Depending on the resources at hand, the message to be carried, the effect desired and the type of appeal to be made-- a decision must then be reached as to the relative merits of black, grey or white as the most suitable type of propaganda to be used for each individual case.

Production: Each piece of propaganda as well as each campaign should be the result of careful research and thought. All the factors considered so far— audience, purpose, motive, media etc— should be considered in planning both the general campaign and each message that will be a part of that campaign.

When this has been done we then face the task of actual production. The techniques will depend on the media used. If the message is to be delivered primarily as a spoken message (such as by radio, public speech, etc.) the sequence of ideas and manner of speaking should be carefully calculated to appeal to the desired emotions. In printed messages the layout and content of each page should be carefully planned before the actual printing is done. Although emotional appeal is important in all propaganda, printed propaganda must be based on more logical persuasion, documentation of facts, etc.

In a complete propaganda campaign several different media may be used and a different production technique will be required for each.

To be of any real value each propaganda message must do five things.

1. Reach the right person.
2. Attract favorable attention.
3. Hold the reader's interest.
4. Tell a convincing story.
5. Get action.

A careful study and use of propaganda techniques is one of the most obvious deficiencies in the conservative movement. What has been given here is only the briefest outline— presented as suggestions for further study.

Recruiting Younger People-- We all know that repetition is a necessary ingredient to successful propaganda. If several conservative organizations were to agree on selected themes and slogans they could then reinforce each other. One theme that should be decided upon and continually repeated is the nature of the conflict before us.

As stated before the overall and basic conflict is between collectivism and individualism. There are many benefits that would be obtained by promoting this idea at every opportunity.

Young people like to think of themselves as individualists. Surprising enough it is often the most individualistic of the college students that have been brainwashed into the various peace movements and communist fronts. Their very desire for individualism is being used against them as they are tricked into digging their collective graves.

I have little faith in the benefits of public meetings and conservative speeches. Very seldom do I accept an invitation to speak before any conservative organization. I always try however, to speak before college students and other youth groups whenever possible. I feel that I understand these students and perhaps have a little more in common with them than do most conservatives. To convince these young people to our way of thinking we must make every effort to find a common ground of mutual understanding.

Let's consider one example: Today a majority of all college students accept the theory of evolution. When a conservative speaker tells a group of such students that the theory of evolution is communist inspired, he does nothing but alienate these students from him. I am not arguing whether or not the theory of evolution is valid. I am discussing the practical aspects of reaching these students and recruiting them to our basic concepts of individual liberty. Conservatives would do well to simply ignore those areas of conflict between themselves and the younger generation while continually trying to expand areas of mutual agreement.

The best possible means of reaching younger people is to continually emphasize the basic conflict between individualism and collectivism. Appeal to their spirit of adventure. Rekindle the revolutionary spirit of 1776. The fight is for freedom!

Armed Defense-- Many conservatives fail to see a need for armed groups such as the Minutemen. Some feel that our existence gives the movement a bad name and diverts money into the purchase of guns and ammunition that might better be spent on other things.

There are several good reasons why at least the willingness to engage in armed defense is essential to any hope of victory. At this time I'll discuss only one of these reasons.

The well informed conservative has no doubt that many dedicated communists and outright traitors exist within the high departments of our federal government. We must realize also that many of these public officials are only dupes. They do not consider themselves either as communists or as traitors. These are the idealists (moral cowards) who will accept any possible alternative to a physical defense of their honor and their country.

These people think of our national policies in terms of three alternatives:

1. Atomic warfare (they are so hypnotized by 'the bomb' that they automatically equate its use to the complete annihilation of the human species).

2. A never ending state of armed defense. This is unacceptable to the idealists because it requires money which they simply must have for their various welfare programs.

3. Peaceable surrender. A negotiated surrender--with disarmament, equality, abundance and peace for all--that appears to the idealist as the solution to all our problems. So great is the idealist's confidence in his own intelligence that he would never doubt for an instant that his beautiful dream is either impractical or impossible.

One necessity for armed citizens' defense is quite simple-- we must show these idealists that peaceable surrender is *not* one of their alternatives.

We must convince them that if the government will not protect this nation against communism, then the people will and can. We must convince them also, that if this

should happen they will be caught right in the middle.

There is, of course, a fourth alternative. Our government might use the methods of clandestine warfare that the communists have used so safely and surely. That would never occur to our starry-eyed idealists simply because it might prove successful. We might even win and that would simply be unthinkable!

To those who insist that only the government has the money, people and arms for such a task we must recall again that the government has nothing except what it first takes from the people. The strength of this nation is not in Washington, D.C. It is within the hearts of one hundred and eighty million loyal Americans that our real strength lies.

Chapter 7

THE RESISTANCE

The communists are quite aware of the capabilities of guerrilla warfare. They have used it, along with negotiation and subversion to conquer a dozen sovereign nations. If other conservatives are to realize why the communists consider the Minutemen as a special threat, they must know something of guerrilla warfare techniques and potentials.

Given reasonable conditions of environment guerrillas can inflict extreme damage on an enemy and can ultimately lead to the defeat of forces far more numerous and better equipped than themselves. The examples are numerous:

On the day that Batista fled Cuba his military forces still outnumbered Castro's guerrillas by approximately one thousand to one. Lawrence of Arabia brought about the eventual defeat of Turkey with bands that never totalled over one thousand. For two years during the Boer War a small band of Boer guerrillas held down 250,000 British troops. In Palestine a handful of fanatics were able to dissipate the strength of an Army Corps.

The French armies in Vietnam were more numerous, better equipped and more skillful at conventional warfare yet they were ultimately defeated by ragged and illiterate natives that drifted around their outposts like smoke through screen wire.

The total cost of equipment and supplies used by enemy forces in Laos would probably not exceed 500,000 dollars. The U.S. has spent over one thousand times that amount on economic and military assistance and is still losing that country to communism.

After the Chinese conquest of Tibet families were systematically broken up and separated. Adults over fifty were killed or turned out to starve. Children under fifteen were shipped to China for communist indoctrination. Married couples were separated. Most men were castrated to make them docile then sent to slave labor camps. Women were systematically impregnated to start raising a new generation of half-breed communists. In spite of these inhumanly repressive measures, anti-communist guerrilla warfare continues in Tibet today to an extent that is very embarrassing to the Chinese.

During World War II, the German occupation army in Norway numbered one German for every 18 Norwegians. Yet, the German troops hardly dared walk the streets at night. German forces occupied Denmark with an average of six Germans per square mile and even though the civilians of that country had few arms of their own the Germans never completely stamped out the underground activity.

Together with our Canadian allies we number over 200,000,000 and occupy a land mass of over eight million square miles. It is estimated that the civilian population of the United States alone has in its possession more than sixty million rifles, shotguns and pistols. If this figure sounds like an exaggeration just consider the fact that Winchester Arms Company has manufactured three and a half million rifles of one single model. At the present time it is estimated that the civilian population have in their possession over 4,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

No wonder the communist sympathizers in this country want we Americans to disarm ourselves through restrictive anti-gun laws! If such a time comes, it is the duty of every patriotic American to do just the opposite. Hide your weapons away. To surrender your arms is to surrender your liberty— and most probably your lives as well.

Under present circumstances the occupation of North America alone would require an armed force ten times greater than the total standing armies of Russia and China combined. Of course, they might raise an army sufficiently large but if they sent their armies over here who would keep

control over their own peoples at home? I'm sure the communists are well aware of these facts. It's the American people who fail to realize their own strength.

This does not mean that guerrilla warfare against a communist regime in the United States would be easy. We must start making our plans and preparations without delay. We must let our enemies know that we will fight to the death if necessary rather than live in a socialist police state. We must not wait until all hope of victory is gone before we start to fight back.

Perhaps the greatest guerrilla fighters of all time were the American Indians. They lost their battle against the white man not because of poorer weapons or lesser numbers. They lost for two reasons: First, they did not realize their danger soon enough and take action while victory was still possible. Secondly, they continued to fight among themselves (as do many conservative organizations today) and failed to present a united front to their real enemy.

We are facing a determined and crafty enemy. He has written an entirely new book of rules. He has written into it every dirty trick and below-the-belt blow that he can think of. If we fail to recognize his set of rules then we are beaten before we start. In our present situation we have no other choice but to use every one of the enemy's tricks—plus a few new ones of our own.

Open guerrilla warfare is only one means by which a people can defend themselves against tyranny and is not, in all circumstances, the best. In any case guerrilla warfare is most effective as an integrated part of an underground organization with proper sources of supply, channels of communication, agents of propaganda and many other branches. An active guerrilla band must have the support of an underground network of approximately three times its own size. This underground must supply the active fighters with supplies, concealment, information, etc.

Both the underground and the combat forces must operate as part of an organized resistance movement which either has or seeks to obtain support of the general popula-

tion. Therefore, we must learn how such movements develop and function.

Resistance movements have their beginnings in some segment of a population that has a grievance, either real or imaginary. Such grievances may arise from political oppression, lack of religious freedom, economic or social inequalities, etc. If the dissatisfaction becomes sufficiently acute, leaders arise that develop the grievance into a cause, giving it direction and enthusiasm.

Sometimes such movements will achieve their ends by means short of violence. Unless they do, a certain portion of the group will ultimately emerge that is willing to take up arms to attain their goals. Thus, the people within the movement begin to stratify into different levels.

The civil rights movement in this country is rapidly assuming the character of a complete resistance movement. We agree with J. Edgar Hoover that the percentage of real communists within the various civil rights organizations is small. The great danger from these communists lies in the fact that they are trained. They are now stratifying the civil rights movement toward a stage of violence much faster than it would otherwise develop. The patriotic movement in this country is also developing the character of a resistance movement but lacks the coordination and the sense of urgency which is essential to success.

The typical resistance movement may be divided into three levels depending on the degree of secrecy involved and the functions they perform.

In the first level are the front groups. They engage in many social functions, mild agitation and propaganda. They may gather crude intelligence data and their members form a pool of prospective recruits. Some front groups may be openly antagonistic to the established regime; others may appear neutral or even friendly.

In the second layer are the 'transmission belts'. These groups recruit only the most dedicated workers from the first layer; give them training and further indoctrination. Some of these groups may advocate armed resistance to see which members of the first level are thinking along these

lines. Some groups in this layer develop into guerrilla warfare units as the resistance progresses to that point. Those in this layer who do not ultimately take part in guerrilla operations will usually work as auxiliaries, providing food, shelter, medical attention and similar services to the combatants.

The third and most secret layer is the underground. It is here that the first open conflict begins between the oppressor and the resistance movement. Espionage, terrorism, sabotage and assassination are the most effective weapons used by the underground. They can be devastating in their effects but only when made effective by proper intelligence, safe by proper security, and are properly exploited for their propaganda value.

Tying these different layers together is the 'cause' for which all are working and fighting. At different times and in different places the 'cause' of successful resistance movements has included political, social, economic, racial, religious and cultural conflicts.

One important thing for conservatives to remember is this— the tactics of resistance warfare are neither good nor evil. Only the 'cause' is good or bad. Centuries ago the Christians of ancient Rome formed an effective resistance movement. By such means as I now advocate they once survived themselves and spread the cause of Christianity.

In times of crises, the resistance movement has the best chance of survival if this cause has manifested itself in some tangible form— as a church, a political party or similar organization of 'hard core' believers that will never lose sight of their ultimate objective— that will always keep the movement headed in the right direction.

A study of successful resistance movements that have developed in the past and in other countries show that they all have certain things in common. Timing is important to the development of a resistance movement. The development of the movement must be neither too fast nor too slow. The actual speed of development will depend on many circumstances but there are six basic principles required for ultimate success.

(1) *The principle of deliberate delay*-- Before committing itself to action against the enemy, every resistance movement must undergo a long period of preparation and organization. Members must be recruited, sources of information developed, lines of communication established, essential supplies stockpiled, etc. These, however, are not the most important reasons for observing the principle of deliberate delay. It is also necessary to wait for the enemy to become overconfident and careless. Even more essential is to wait for a time that is psychologically correct.

As members of a resistance movement see the situation becoming ever worse there is a growing temptation to commit their forces to action. Should this happen too soon, the result is always defeat. Most unsuccessful resistance movements have failed because they have not observed the principle of deliberate delay.

(2) *The principle of provocation*-- History shows that only a small percentage of any population are willing to risk their daily comforts, family and friendships, to fight for a principle. Most will not take up arms except when they are personally threatened, or when the oppression becomes unbearable. By then it may be too late.

Our enemies realize only too well that they cannot defend themselves against a sizeable part of the population at any one time, therefore, they make every effort to keep most of the people complacent and self-satisfied. In this way the number of people actively working against them in any given year is proportionately small. This is the communist strategy of protracted conflict. They have used it successfully many times before and if we permit them to do so, they will continue to use it successfully here in the United States. The only hope that the patriots have for victory is to provoke the collectivists into speeding up their timetable.

We've all heard that a frog can be placed in cold water and that if the water is heated slowly enough, the frog can be cooked to death without jumping out. On the other hand, if the water is heated too rapidly, the frog becomes uncomfortable and will jump out of the pan. The

collectivists must be provoked into taking action against the general population before they are ready to do so. In this way, the people will be alerted in time to save themselves.

Often times we hear conservatives speak of 'buying time' before the ultimate take-over. Such thoughts are not only futile. . . they play right into the enemies hands.

It accomplishes nothing to delay the inevitable when your enemies are using the calculated techniques of protracted conflict— nothing that is, except help assure his ultimate victory. When conservatives engage in 'time buying', they are actually doing part of their enemies work for them. The only patriotic activities that can really be worthwhile are those that tangibly reduce the effectiveness of the enemy apparatus or tangibly improve the effectiveness of the patriotic resistance movement.

(3) *The principle of natural allies*-- Not all groups will fight for the same thing or the same reason. Many see their enemy in a different light. They may violently disagree with one another on many different issues. Still, if we are to have success, at least the temporary cooperation of every possible ally is to be desired-- remember the American Indians.

Some groups may fight for noble purposes and others for their own profit. Yugoslavia is a prime example. Both Tito and Mikhailovitch fought against the Germans, Tito with hopes of establishing a communist dictatorship and Mikhailovitch with hopes of re-establishing the lawful monarchy. Mikhailovitch, who concentrated on protecting his fellow citizens was destroyed by Tito who placed his emphasis on the long-term communist objectives.

If we cannot solve the differences between us then we must pretend to ignore them. It is not necessary that we all fight for the same reason but it is necessary that we fight against the same enemy. It is equally important that we do not lose sight of our own worthy objectives or allow them to become debased by the selfish interests of others.

(4) *The principle of proximity*. A resistance movement, to fight effectively, must get as close to its enemy

as possible.

Armed nations may battle at long distance with bombers or atomic missiles. Armies engage each other at shorter distances with cannons and rifles. Guerrilla bands slug it out at close quarters with sub-machine guns and hand grenades.

A guerrilla band is little threat if they are hidden out in such isolated country that they are not within striking distance of worthwhile targets. To obtain food, clothing and other material the guerrilla auxiliaries must circulate among the general population. To obtain intelligence, influence policy, and subvert enemy personnel, at least some members of the underground must live in close proximity to the enemy and be accepted by them.

Members of a resistance movement will, if possible, live with and among the forces of their enemy.

When all the guerrilla bands have been rounded up--when most patriots have all been dragged from their hiding places and shot-- there will still be one place that the resistance member can hide and continue fighting. That place is among the ranks of the enemy and disguised as one of them.

By infiltrating deep within the bureaucracy, our members will not only survive but will be prepared to strike when the time is right, into the very heart of the enemy conspiracy.

(5) *The principle of natural evolution.*—Only to a limited extent can a revolutionary situation be artificially created by outside interests. If its growth is pushed too fast, or any essential step is left out, then the resistance movement is sure to fail.

For ultimate success a resistance movement must develop through a series of definite phases. A sequence of actions and counter-actions is necessary between the developing resistance forces and the oppressive forces of government. Furthermore these events must occur over a sufficient period of time and within a favorably developing environment of public opinion.

If these requirements are satisfied then the resistance movement will rest on a firm foundation and will be virtually assured of success.

(6) *The principle of continued resistance*-- This principle seems very simple but it is often ignored. It simply means that ultimate victory belongs to the side which holds out the longest. We may never win a major battle and yet ultimate victory can be ours if we simply live up to the Minutemen motto, 'We will never surrender'.

In those countries now occupied by communism, there is not one where the people are governed by their own consent. These communist governments, everywhere they exist, must perpetuate themselves by terror. They remain in power only through the use of the most brutal police state tactics.

In nearly every one of the captive nations a resistance movement has developed. The communists thus have more than forty years experience in the subjugation of captive people. Although they have never been entirely successful in stamping out these resistance groups, they have kept them under control.

There is one thing that virtually all of these groups have had in common-- they came into existence after the communists took over. Up till now the communists have never faced an underground that was well organized and prepared before they took over.

This is the primary task of the Minutemen today-- to organize an effective resistance movement before our nation falls under complete and ruthless communist domination.

We must work quickly to develop lines of communication, to learn who we can depend on, check our security, build intelligence networks, design new weapons and to train the people today who will be the resistance leaders of tomorrow.

Chapter 8

THE ATTACK

It is a mistake to think that all revolutions must be violent.

Here in the United States we have witnessed a non-violent revolution. During the past thirty years the legal government of the people has been taken over by the foreign ideology of a socialistic bureaucracy. The enemies of liberty have preferred to describe this as 'political change'. Nevertheless, both the means and the results have been revolutionary.

If the citizens of the United States are to regain their freedom from excessive government, they must do so by means of a counter-revolution. This may be either violent or non-violent depending on future developments.

For any revolution to be successful there are three general requirements:

(1) A 'cause' sufficiently strong that people are willing to work, sacrifice and even die to help achieve it.

(2) An organization of people who believe in this cause so strongly that they will keep working for it all their lives if necessary-- without losing sight of their objective.

(3) A strong base of political or ideological support among the citizens of the area involved.

Seldom does any movement have all of these three essentials to begin with but the movement must somehow acquire them before there is any real hope for success.

Step 1. - The Cause.

The fact that a goal may be good and noble does not mean that it can be the basis for a successful revolution.

To serve as a suitable 'cause' for a resistance movement the objective must meet these specifications.

(a) It must be lasting. It cannot be something the people will complain about today and forget about tomorrow.

(b) It must at least potentially appeal to a large percentage of the general population.

(c) It must be of such a nature that the enemy cannot himself adopt it without weakening his own position.

The cause is the vital force that motivates people to action.

It is impossible to get large numbers of people to sacrifice just to maintain the status quo. Only the promise of a 'better world' will catch the imagination of the people and instill in them the necessary spirit of self-sacrifice.

The communists have always been aware of the value of public opinion polls. First they determine what it is that the people want most, then they assure them that communism is the answer to all their desires. During the development of the Nazi movement in Germany that organization held out to its loyal workers the promise of wealth, power and prestige. What does the conservative movement offer in the way of tangible benefits either to its own members or to the general public?

Most individual patriots give continuously of their time, money and energy. They suffer harassment and all too often reprisals through their business or their employment. Sooner or later many of them become discouraged as they watch the benefits of the 'Sick Society' being doled out not only to the lazy but also to the greedy that scramble for the profits.

Most patriots do not expect either wealth or power in return for their efforts. They want only freedom for themselves and for future generations. There is, however, one other thing which we must give them if we expect them to keep up the fight— that is a genuine chance of victory.

When the average citizen asks a conservative 'What is your objective?' the conservative usually tells him that we stand for preservation of the Constitutional Republic. The citizen interprets this to mean that we are satisfied

with things as they are and that we desire only to maintain the status quo. Quite often this average citizen is behind on his bills and dissatisfied with his income but he doesn't realize the basic reason for his difficulty. He may give lip service to the idea that he prefers 'democracy' to communism but the idea of Americanism does not appeal to him enough that he will really work or sacrifice to save it.

In the field of public relations, conservatives must take these things into account. If our movement is to gain popular support, we must be able to prove to the general public that they have something to gain by giving us that support.

One enormous benefit of limited government would be a reduction in the amount of taxes paid by the average American. For the most part, these are hidden taxes. When the wage-earner buys a loaf of bread, he is paying literally dozens of different taxes. He pays part of the real estate taxes of the farmer who grew the wheat. He pays for part of the 'farm bank' program and wheat storage costs. He pays part of the gasoline tax for trucks to haul the wheat to the mill and again to the bakery and again to the grocery. He pays part of the business license taxes, real estate taxes, corporation taxes, inventory taxes, etc. of each company that has anything to do with the manufacture, transportation, advertising, or sale of that bread. A twenty-five cent loaf of bread, minus all these taxes would cost a dime.

Inflation is another type of hidden taxation. Labor unions blame rising prices on excessive company profits. Management blames rising prices on union demands for higher wages. Both are wrong. The intrinsic value of tangible goods fluctuates only slightly. When prices seem to rise it is actually because the value of the money has gone down.

There is only one way that the value of money declines. That is when the government spends more than it takes in and prints money that has no tangible value to make up the difference.

As this money is put in circulation it dilutes the value of other money already in circulation. The amount that the citizen can buy with a fixed income is reduced. By these means the bureaucrats rob the citizen of his savings. The true value of everything he owns, his insurance, his home and his business is reduced in value by the governments printing press money.

Robinhood stole from the rich and gave to the poor. Inflation strikes most cruelly at the poor— at older people who live on savings or retirement pensions, at young couples trying to save for a home of their own or to give their children a better education.

For six months out of each year the average wage earner works to pay his hidden taxes. During these six months, he is an economic slave. He is a slave to the non-productive bureaucrats that spend his money freely to build their own power and satisfy their own egos. All the while, his real masters hide their true identity by propagandizing the worker that he is being exploited by the capitalists.

Even here the masters play a cruel joke on their slaves, for the 'power elite' is indeed a strange combination of monopoly capitalism and world communism.

We noted before that there is a great difference between communism as a theory and the communist party as a practical power structure. There is an equally great difference between theoretical capitalism (the free enterprise system) and capitalism as a power structure.

One may assume that the masters prefer to have half-time 'wage-earner slaves' that are content and productive rather than full-time slaves in chains that would be discontent and relatively non-productive. In fact, one of the few debated issues among members of the 'elite' relates to this question: 'to what degree can the wage-earner slaves be milked of their income while still maintaining optimum productivity?'

If the patriotic movement is to gain the necessary support of the general population, it would be helpful if we could find some way of vividly demonstrating this relationship of wage-earner slave to bureaucrat master.

Most conservatives are familiar with the proposed 'Liberty Amendment'. This plan would take government out of competition with private business. The sale of government businesses to private enterprise would greatly reduce the national debt and also reduce the amount of interest which must be paid yearly out of the annual budget. Nearly all of these government owned businesses operate at a loss. The very act of getting rid of them would save the American taxpayers billions of dollars each year. Under the impetus of free enterprise competition, we might assume that many of these businesses would then become profitable and could help share the burden of the remaining tax load. This is merely the briefest review of a plan which is economically sound but politically impossible.

The advocates of the Liberty Amendment are attempting to get their plan adopted by the various state legislatures one state at a time. They will need to do this in 34 states before their proposal can be considered in a national referendum. In the past eleven years they have succeeded in getting their plan approved by seven states. At this rate we will all be in chains for years before they can possibly succeed.

This does not mean that the work of promoting the Liberty Amendment has been in vain. These efforts have given many Americans a better understanding of the inefficient bureaucracy which they now serve and the benefits that could be obtained by limited government. The objectives of the Liberty Amendment could very well be adopted as part of a new political platform.

Step 2 - The Organization.

In Chapter 6 we set out four pre-requisites for a successful fight against collectivism; recognize the parasites for what they are, avoid wishful thinking, win the younger generation, adopt the tactics of a clandestine resistance movement.

There is one other pre-requisite that seems important— at least several of the major patriotic organizations should form a 'united front' against communism. Such a

thing will be difficult. It may be nearly impossible. Yet, such an occurrence may prove essential if freedom is to survive. A united front is a first step in the evolution of a complete resistance movement.

By a 'united front' I do not imply that these groups should give up their independence or change their organizational structure. Such changes would be neither practical nor desirable at this time.

First we need communication and cooperation between the groups involved.

Secondly, we need a properly equipped office which would be jointly staffed by workers from these organizations.

This staff would then coordinate the programs agreed upon by the cooperating organizations. Such coordination would permit the patriotic movement to engage successfully in several endeavors which they cannot now pursue, improve the effectiveness of present projects, and lay the solid foundation of a new political party.

It would enable each group to concentrate on the work they can do best while combining that work into an overall strategy. Without compromising the security of any organization involved, or distracting in the least from their independence, many important objectives could be successfully pursued.

The following will summarize a few such projects in which the united front groups could cooperate at this time:

1. Coordinate information sources of member organizations.
2. Maintain files on enemy personnel, organizations and activities.
3. Summarize and distribute current information of value to member organizations.
4. Cross check, if requested to do so, on new employees or members for infiltrators and undesirables.
5. Coordinate and improve propaganda out-put of cooperating groups.

6. Establish emergency radio communications between all groups and areas.

7. Mutually support the publications, radio programs, speaking tours, meetings, etc. by members of cooperating organizations.

8. Arrange for local organizational meetings to be held following appearance of cooperating speakers to plan continuing local projects and build permanent organizations.

9. Exchange speakers, instructors, or technical personnel when of mutual benefit.

10. Develop a standing legal defense committee to provide funds and legal counsel for members of cooperating organizations prosecuted as result of political beliefs.

11. Provide general exchange of ideas for new and more effective techniques in anti-communist action.

12. Help coordinate political, educational, survival aspects in the development of national resistance movement.

The combination of all these efforts would help build strong political and ideological support within the general population.

Step 3 - The Political Base.

True patriots are on the horns of a dilemma when it comes to political activity. Three possible alternatives have been proposed repeatedly.

1. To support individual conservatives regardless of their political label, republican or democrat.

2. Try to get all conservatives to work within and thereby gain control of one political party.

3. Organize a third major political party.

The first of these alternatives, (support of individual candidates) has been tried for years. Occasional wins can be recalled but the losses are more numerous. On many occasions the conservatives have elected the candidates they wanted only to find out later that the man was not what they expected. We've all heard conservatives exclaim in disgust, 'And to think I voted for that guy!'

The 'mistakes' occur because conservatives lack the intelligence gathering apparatus necessary to provide accurate information soon enough as to the candidates real nature. Even if they had this information they lack the means of distributing it to a sufficiently large number of people.

Another fault with this alternative is that patriots seldom have a choice between a 'good' candidate and a 'bad' candidate. Their usual choice is between two candidates, both of whom have been selected by the bureaucrats. If the patriots are to have any possible political success they must first of all be in a position to select their own candidates.

The second alternative (control one political party) seems at first like an attractive choice. Events at the San Francisco Convention made it seem for a time like a possibility. There are two basic reasons however, why this is both futile and impossible.

The real patriots of today— those who would demand a strictly controlled and limited government— are in a very small minority. To control the republican party would require a coalition with the more numerous 'moderate' republicans who have a vested interest in the continued existence of the government bureaucracy. Any election won by this means would be a victory for the republican politicians. It would not be a victory for the cause of liberty.

Throughout history all major political changes, violent or non-violent have been made by minorities. Logically, then, the patriots must cooperate only with their own kind, not in coalition with members of the vested bureaucracy, either democratic or republican.

The third alternative— a new political party— has been suggested repeatedly but most often by persons having no practical experience with political machines.

A number of conservatives from several organizations met recently in Chicago to discuss the formation of a new party. That effort was doomed to failure because no basis for mutual cooperation had been developed beforehand.

More recently, there have been a number of smaller meetings held in other states to form new political parties. There has been little coordination or communication between them. Each has met with enthusiasm and most have promptly fallen to bickering among themselves as to what the platform, objectives and even the name of the party was to be.

All of these people meant well and worked hard yet they have little progress to show for their efforts. The reason is not hard to see. They have not done first things first.

The task of organizing a third major political party will be enormous. It will require millions of signatures in order to have the new party's list of candidates appear on all national, state and local ballots. Unless this is done uniformly in all the fifty states, the third party will have no chance of success on the national level.

The new party will then have the job of getting people out to vote for their candidates. This will require organization, transportation, and willing workers in every precinct.

Both the democratic and republican parties have been built up over a period of several decades. They have experienced workers that they can depend on in election after election. They have their people planted in the election commissioners office and in the polling places as judges, challengers and poll watchers. Even if the third party can get the people out to vote, they will still have the problem of getting their votes accurately counted and recorded.

At present the democratic organization does a good job of stealing votes from the republicans. In some areas at least, the republicans do a good job themselves in stealing votes from the democrats. A new party will be at the mercy of both.

When new political parties were formed in the past, it was prior to the development of political machines, mass communications and the organized labor movement as we

know these things today. The fact that new political parties have developed in the past is no guarantee that it can be done again under our present circumstances.

The collectivists have gained almost absolute control of our Federal Government and are rapidly extending this control downward through the State, County and local bureaucracies. Our best prediction is that this control will be virtually complete by 1973. Beyond that time the Socialist Dictatorship will not permit anything more than token resistance.

It seems doubtful that the work force of a conventional political party can be recruited, organized and gain the necessary experience in this short time. In spite of all these difficulties we must make a major effort in this direction.

We have previously stressed that political effort alone will not suffice. It is equally true however, that all successful resistance movements must rest on a firm political base. The patriots must have definite political objectives. We must be able to explain these objectives to other Americans and this can best be done in the form of a political platform. The very act of trying to build a third political party will crystallize the thinking of American patriots and help to bring order where chaos now resides. In the process we will test new ideas and new leaders. We can build the foundations for a better government to come. These will be the real benefits of such an effort.

This must be emphasized— if the new party is to have any hope at all for political success, it must be formed as part of a general resistance movement and not as a substitute for it.

THE VICTORY

We have said that a tapeworm will not change its way of life because it is incapable of any other. Likewise, our government bureaucrats are not going to change their policies because doing so would rob them of their way of life.

The present government is not going to give the people freedom from bureaucratic harassment. If we want this freedom then we must change the nature of the government.

The present government is not going to give the people freedom from oppressive taxation. If we want that freedom then we must change the nature of the government.

The present government is not going to protect its citizens against world socialism. If we want a strong, proud and free nation then we must change the nature of that government.

If we are to regain our lost opportunities for personal liberty and economic incentive then we must change the environment of our government so that it no longer offers an attractive sanctuary for lazy, useless and incompetent politicians.

How we are to change it (by politics, by insurrection, by revolution, or by other means) can be considered later. First, we must agree on this one fact— it must be changed!

A new administration will not suffice. All the elective offices put together are not a tenth part of the problem. Even if Congress tried, it now seems doubtful that they could chain down the Frankenstein's monster of runaway bureaucracy. All the federal bureaucracy put together is still a small part of the infection. The parasites creep and crawl through the very foundations of our nation's political

structure— in state, county and city offices from coast to coast.

If our nation is to be saved then the entire bureaucratic tree must be pruned from top to bottom. Subversives must be jailed. Unnecessary jobs must be eliminated. Incompetent workers must be fired. Padded payrolls, graft, waste, kick-backs and special favors must be made things of the past. A thousand obsolete bureaus, committees, departments and agencies must be done away with.

Economic sanity must prevail. Oppressive taxation must be eliminated. Free enterprise must be encouraged. Government snooping in the private lives of the people cannot be permitted.

Trade with the enemy must stop. The dismantling of our armed forces must stop. The drift toward world government and loss of national sovereignty must stop. Treason in government must stop. The basic rights of the citizens must not only be guaranteed— they must be upheld.

And how are these changes to be made?

It is obvious that such changes would be of such magnitude so to be revolutionary in character, regardless of how they may be brought about. Certainly, a slow and orderly change is to be desired but how much time do we have before the final catastrophe befalls us? I feel positive that we do not have sufficient time to make such enormous changes by traditional political means. I pray that we may still have sufficient time to avoid a bloody revolution— or even worse, defeat and slavery.

Our only hope is to combine the strategy of politics with the tactics of resistance warfare.

Many pessimistic statements have appeared throughout this book such as this: 'Our nation has been occupied by the enemy' and this— 'The American people can no longer defend their freedom by the traditional means of politics and public opinion', and this— 'Words won't win — action will'.

Now it may seem that we advocate what we have previously argued against; namely, the organization of still

another political party. Worse yet, it might seem that we suggest forming such a party with one breath, then with the next breath we say it cannot win.

Here we come to three very important points:

(1) Political action *alone* will not suffice.

(2) A new political party cannot win by *conventional means*.

(3) A new party *can* win if it serves its proper function as the political arm of a complete patriotic resistance movement.

It is true that words alone won't win but words can be powerful weapons. They are most powerful when spoken from a position of strength. They are useless when spoken from a position of weakness. Words sound less hollow when the speaker has an armed alternative to words.

The political arm of the resistance movement must try to regain liberty by peaceful means. Their chances of doing so will be greatly helped if they are backed up by an armed underground capable of insuring honest elections and protecting our political candidates from intimidation.

Let us repeat— For the new party to have any hope of winning by political means it must be part of the resistance movement and not a substitute for it.

A study of successful political parties in the past shows that their development must occur in three distinct stages:

(1) An organization must be formed of people who know what they believe and who all believe in the same things. These people must decide what they want to do and how they plan to do it. This group must then spend some time in solving any conflicts of ideas or clashes or personality that occur. Only after this organization has developed a sufficient number of loyal, dedicated and enthusiastic members can they proceed to the second stage.

(2) A new political party is formed by the old organization to put into effect the plans already agreed upon. The name of the party will have already been decided. The political platform will have already been written. Organizational plans and structure will already have been decided

on. The entire political party will be offered in a single package for others to either accept or reject.

(3) Other groups and organizations will then be invited to help build the new party and spread its message. They are welcomed into the party with but one provision. No basic changes in either the party or its platform can be considered.

No doubt these new people will bring new ideas. These ideas can be used if they implement the party's platform but even the best ideas must be rejected if they would require major changes in basic plans or structure. The reason for this is that changes would require debates—other people would need be consulted—time would be lost. Time is the new party's most precious asset and not a minute can be lost. The size of the new party must snowball quickly while the energy and enthusiasm of its members is still high.

For five years now, the Minutemen have been building the basic resistance movement. We know what we believe in. We are agreed on what we want to do and how we plan to do it.

Our organizational structure has been tried and found sound. Our members have been tested and found loyal. The faint hearted and the indifferent have been weeded out.

Having taken care of first things first we can now begin the second step— the building of a new political party.

Some will be quick to say that being associated with a 'radical' organization like the Minutemen will be a big handicap for any political movement. We know from past experience that this 'handicap' exists more in the minds of other conservatives than among the general population.

The organization, dedication and efficiency that our members can contribute will more than compensate for any such handicap— real or imaginary.

Patriots must realize that we are all going to be 'smeared' one way or another, sooner or later. We must stop letting our enemies decide who we will or will not associate with.

If there is need for a new party then it must be completely new. Its methods must be new. Its objectives must be new. It must avoid the symptoms and strike hard at the cause.

It must be the party of the true patriots and should be called the Patriotic Party.

There should be no need for hesitation or delay— A firm foundation has been laid.

The one thing we have too little of is time. We cannot afford the luxury of the endless debates that have bogged down other efforts to start new parties. We do not have time to argue minor changes in the wording of this sentence or that paragraph. Our object is to win elections, not hold elections among ourselves.

By having a few good political strategists prepare a complete 'battle plan' for future action, confusion can be avoided. Time can be saved. The work of building the party structure can proceed in an orderly manner. At least many of the mistakes made by other new parties can be avoided.

The efforts of others have shown that to organize on a state by state basis is impossibly slow. The organization must be built from the top down.

A building has already been obtained to serve as the party's national headquarters. Nearly a hundred patriots in the Greater Kansas City area have offered their services in this headquarters. Many have volunteered not only their time but also their cars, homes, telephones, office equipment, money and similar assets to speed the work of the party's national efforts.

The next move is to call a national convention of volunteer workers from all the fifty states. This has been scheduled for July 4, 1966. At this convention as many state, county and city chairmen will be selected as possible. All those who attend will receive copies of the organization 'battle plan' for their state.

Every worker will return to his own area with a specific job to do. A point-by-point outline has been prepared for establishing State, County and City headquarters,

for recruiting local workers, for obtaining and distributing party literature. All this must be done in a matter of days following the national convention. Telephone communications will be quickly established and maintained between all party headquarters.

On August 6th and 7th, 1966 a series of six area conventions will be held in the Northwest, North Central, Northeast, Southwest, South Central and Southeast parts of the United States.

At these regional meetings new workers will be introduced to the party plans and to each other. Vacancies in the state organization will be filled. Area plans will be discussed and put into effect. Closer communications will be arranged. New literature will be distributed for local use. All must be re-enthused and motivated to push the work ahead as fast as possible.

At least during the organization stages, party offices will be held only by those willing to become official, dues paying members of the party. Only official members will be allowed to work in any party headquarters and membership can be cancelled at any time by the national committee.

Such steps are necessary to make certain that each worker does his job efficiently and to guard against the leftist infiltration that has wrecked so many other conservative political efforts.

On September 10th and 11th, 1966 simultaneous state conventions will be held, hopefully in all fifty states. These state conventions should virtually complete the party's basic organization down to the county level. This will mark the beginning of an all out effort to recruit experienced workers from the other two parties.

These new recruits will become formal, dues paying members of the Patriotic Party. They will not, however, immediately renounce their affiliation with either the Republican or Democratic party as the case may be.

The first job of these experienced workers will be to hold training sessions for the party's politically inexperienced members. The political problems of selecting the

best candidates, getting their names on the ballots, obtaining favorable news coverage, voter registration, polling the precinct, obtaining financial support, getting out the vote, getting your votes honestly counted, and maintaining favorable relationships with other party workers are some of the topics that must be thoroughly covered in these meetings.

The Patriotic Party will make no effort to run candidates in the 1966 elections. Instead, as many of our members as possible will serve as volunteer workers in either the Republican or the Democratic Party, depending on local conditions. Their primary objective will be to gain experience in the art of practical politics.

While doing so they should become personally acquainted with the politically active people from such areas as labor, religion, management, etc. They should become personally acquainted with the people who work in their local election commissioners office-- with the committeemen and committeewomen, with the candidates of both parties, with the election judges, challengers and poll watchers. We must know all we can about these people-- which are honest and which are not. Which ones put the welfare of their nation first and which are most concerned for their own selfish interests.

This experience and information can only be gained by working in one of the major parties. Work conducted in one of the splinter parties is not typical of the true picture and the experience thus gained would be of less value.

By the time the general elections are over in November of 1966 we should have an organization of many thousand experienced and dependable party workers.

At that time these workers will renounce their previous party affiliations and begin the enormous task of getting the Patriotic Party listed on the 1968 ballots in every state.

A unique method of obtaining the necessary signatures has been devised and tested in a pilot area.

The best possible candidates must be selected well in advance for national, state, county and city offices.

Only then will we begin to inform the general public of our party policies and platform.

Steps are being taken to assure the support of loyal Americans that now hold office, after having been elected by both the democratic and republican parties. Plans have been made by which we will gain the assistance of influential people within both the major parties but these things cannot, for security reasons, be spelled out too far in advance.

In 1968 we can elect two or three Senators, 10 to 20 Congressmen and many state, county and city officials.

In 1970 we can elect an additional four to eight senators, 50 to 80 congressmen, several top state officials and hundreds of lesser state, county and city officials.

In 1972 we will make a one-time try at the presidency. That must be a 'do-or-die' effort. No party can possibly put a real patriot in the White House before that date and our free Republic cannot last much after.

CONCLUSION

In this book I've said several times that our nation cannot be saved by political means alone. This is something that none of us can afford to forget.

By 1972 the enemies of freedom must be challenged by a strong experienced political party. That party, if it is to succeed cannot stand alone. It must be the political arm of a United Front Against Communism.

Along with the political party, that united front must have developed into a complete resistance movement, including a well trained underground organization. The underground will provide the tangible guarantee of honest elections. Without this guarantee The Patriotic candidates are certain to be 'counted out' in the polling places and in the electronic computers that tabulate the final national figures.

The resistance movement must also include separate departments of intelligence, security and propaganda.

If we are to win this desperate battle in the short time available we must use every possible weapon at our disposal. We must infiltrate our enemy's organizations, learn their secrets, sow dissention and create confusion among them. We must have our own security department to make certain the Patriotic Party is never taken over by those who would divert its purpose to their own selfish interests. We must make maximum use of psychological warfare to counter our enemies control of the mass news media.

We must have both the Party and the Resistance.

Neither can succeed without the other. The Patriotic Party cannot win without the backing of the Resistance Movement. The Resistance Movement cannot survive without a political base.

In times like these, milk toast methods cannot succeed. The true patriotism of our forefathers cannot fail.

APPENDIX

POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE PATRIOTIC PARTY

Whereas the sovereignty of our nation and the liberty of its citizens are in grave and immediate danger;

the officers, candidates, and members of the Patriotic Party advocate the following emergency measures:

1. Genuinely loyal, patriotic and pro-American candidates must be elected to federal, state and local offices as fast as is humanly possible.

2. As soon as a Patriotic President can be elected, he should create and appoint committees made up of private citizens well known for their loyalty, integrity and administrative ability to supervise and put into effect the further measures listed in this platform under the following five categories.

Regarding National Defense—

3. Our Armed Forces should be put on an immediate alert to guard against surprise attack by any foreign aggressor.

4. The Armed Forces of the United States now stationed in Europe and Asia should be returned to the Western Hemisphere except for small balanced units equipped with atomic weapons which should remain as long as advisable to support the Armed Forces of loyal and cooperative allies.

5. The military installations existing within territories of the United States which have been closed during the past ten years should be re-opened, modernized and additional installations be prepared where needed.

6. Our Armed Forces now stationed in the United States should be quickly dispersed into small self sufficient combat groups so that a maximum percentage of our military strength would survive any surprise atomic attack.

7. All our present military aircraft, naval vessels and army equipment should be quickly repaired and put into

active service as a stop-gap measure until more modern weapons systems can be manufactured and delivered to the Armed Forces.

8. Patriotism, experience and ability should be the criteria by which our top military officers and advisors are selected. The citizens freedom of speech is not forfeited just because he happens to be a military officer.

9. An effective civil defense program should be put into effect, managed by competent reserve officers and civilian administrators. The civilian population should be prepared psychologically as well as militarily to 'roll with the punch' of any surprise attack and come back fighting. New defense industries should be scattered through those parts of the United States most easily defendable. This would automatically cause the civilian population to disperse and thus become less vulnerable to atomic attack. Suitable treaties might be made with Canada to scatter our industry even further to the mutual benefit of both nations.

10. Our government, industry and people must combine their efforts to build an impregnable defense against foreign aggression and to develop our Armed Forces into the most powerful military force in the world.

11. Once our defences and military forces have reached a stage of development comparable to our nations industrial might in other fields, we should then make no further effort to maintain a static defense of Europe, Asia or Africa. Instead we should notify the communist powers that any further invasion, direct or indirect, into those areas will result in their prompt destruction..

Regarding Internal Security—

12. All known or suspected communists now holding jobs in government or in any essential industry should be immediately discharged from such positions and subpoenaed to appear before appropriate Grand Juries for investigation. Where reasonable grounds are found to believe that such persons have been guilty of treasonous activity such cases should be referred to the courts for prompt legal action.

13. All persons suspected of treason against the con-

stitution of the United States should be placed under arrest, tried by jury and if found guilty should be confined for such a time and in such a manner as to protect our national security.

14. An extensive investigation should be made as to the loyalty of all the officials in government, defense industry, tax free foundations, labor unions, the communications industry, news media and similar fields vital to the nations internal security, such investigations being made for the most part by Grand Juries composed of private citizens of substance and good repute.

15. Past and present activities of all government agencies and departments should be closely scrutinized by appropriate committees of the senate and the congress to make certain that all such activities have been and will be in the nations best interest. These investigations should include not only the Departments of State, Defense, Health, Education and Welfare, Agriculture and Labor but also the Treasury, the Justice Department, the F.B.I. and the C.I.A.

16. Where evidence of treason is found, those suspected of such acts should be tried before civilian courts but if it is found that the courts themselves have been infiltrated to such an extent as to make the conviction of traitors impossible, then the Constitution should be amended to allow such persons to be tried before military courts or before new Federal Judges especially appointed for this purpose.

17. All the present members of the Supreme Court should be removed from office; new justices should be elected by the people to take their place and all future replacements should be made by election rather than by political appointment.

18. A new Department of Internal Security should be formed under the joint direction of appropriate committees of the Senate and Congress with legal authority to investigate all other government agencies and departments and to report any evidence of disloyalty or subversion to the elected representatives of the people.

Regarding Foreign Affairs--

19. All relationships between this nation and other nations should be designed: first, to protect the freedom, prosperity and security of our own citizens; secondly, to strengthen and encourage worthy allies, and third, to work toward the eventual freedom of the captive nations.

20. This nation should immediately withdraw from the United Nations, reclaim the land on which the United Nations building is constructed, and deport all foreign personnel now working for the United Nations in this country.

21. The sale or shipment of any material, strategic or non-strategic to any of the communist block nations or to their satellites should be considered an act of treason and punished as such.

22. All foreign aid, military and economic, should be immediately stopped to any nation that continues to trade with the communist block nations or allows their facilities of transportation to be used in such trade.

23. Mutual defense agreements should be continued only with those nations who fully reciprocate those efforts and who maintain a strong anti-communist position in both their foreign and domestic affairs.

24. Trade relationships with other friendly nations must be of mutual benefit but must also be arranged as to protect the welfare of American business and labor, to maintain favorable financial balance, to expand foreign markets for American made products and assure reliable sources of strategic materials. Those factors that effect the balance of payments between this and other nations must be quickly altered to prevent further drain on our national gold reserves. In no case should gold be transferred to any nation that has failed to repay in full all past loans made to them by the United States.

25. The Monroe Doctrine must be enforced. Where communist controlled governments exist in the Western hemisphere, 'free governments in exile' should be given prompt diplomatic recognition and the people of those nations should be given whatever help may be necessary to regain their political freedom.

26. Having prepared for our national defense and provided internal security against espionage and subversion, we should then begin an all out psychological, political and economic warfare against the communist conspiracy. Our goal is not only the freedom and safety of our own people but also the freedom and dignity of mankind everywhere.

Regarding Government Economy--

27. The government should buy back the Federal Reserve System as has been provided for by law. The right 'to coin money and set the value thereof' should be returned to Congress as the Constitution provides. All money now in circulation as federal reserve notes should be recalled in an orderly manner and United States Notes should be issued in their place. This new currency should be backed not only with the governments present reserves of gold and silver but by government stock piles of other strategic metals such as platinum, manganese, tin, nickel, tungsten, mercury, copper, aluminum, etc. so that their actual value will correspond as nearly as possible to their face value. The price of gold paid to private miners in this country should be considerably increased so as to encourage production, increase our national gold reserves and further strengthen United States currency in the World Market.

28. The entire mechanism whereby the national debt has been acquired should be declared null and void as an illegal contract. Payment of interest on the national debt should be stopped at once. A computation of past interest paid on this debt should be made and that amount deducted from the balance owed to the Federal Reserve Systems, other agencies of government, international bankers, etc. In most cases it will be found that the interest already paid exceeds the amount originally borrowed.

29. In the fastest and most efficient manner, the Government should take itself out of competition with private industry. All non-military transportation facilities, all power producing facilities and similar government owned industry should be sold to private citizens or companies.

30. The federal government has no constitutional right to make or guarantee loans to private companies, individuals or cooperatives or to states, counties or cities. All such debts should be collected in a firm but orderly manner and the funds received used to pay off that part of the national debt legally owed to private citizens and companies that hold government bonds.

31. The federal government should make no further loans, gifts or grants to either state or local governments or to any institution, public or private. In this manner unwanted federal control can be avoided in such fields as education, and in the administration of local political affairs.

32. The federal government has no constitutional right to own land. Title to all the so-called 'public lands' now controlled by the federal government should be transferred to the states. If these lands are 'purchased' by the states at a modest rate the money would provide an emergency reserve fund that the federal government could draw on temporarily when its expenses unavoidably exceeded its income. Thus, the government would have no excuse for going in debt. When this happened it should be mandatory that either the tax structure or the federal budget be adjusted so that the amount drawn from the fund would be repaid in not more than two years. Where limited tracts are needed for defense purposes, they can be leased by the federal government from the states.

33. All government subsidies, regardless of their form should be reduced by one-third for each of three succeeding years and thereafter outlawed entirely. This will allow the proven principles of the free enterprise system to operate most efficiently, free from government control and regimentation.

34. Those departments of the federal government which deal with internal affairs, such as the department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, etc. should be required to reduce the number of persons employed by them by 20

percent per year for the first three years and by 10 percent per year for the next three succeeding years. After that time these agencies would be limited to a small staff of administrative and technical personnel that would be available on an advisory basis only when requested by comparable state agencies.

35. Tax on income encourages waste and extravagance while tax on purchases encourages thrift and savings. All hidden taxes such as corporation taxes, business taxes, real estate taxes, personal income taxes, etc. should be made unconstitutional. All governments, at every level should be required to raise their necessary revenues by sales taxes, which, regardless of how high they must be, will be plainly labeled as such and added to each product purchased by the citizen. In this way the people will be constantly reminded of the 'cost of government' and more likely to insist on government honesty, efficiency and moderation.

36. The privilege of tax exemption for certain foundations and organizations should be carefully limited because such organizations are automatically subsidized in part by other citizens. As a condition to tax free status those foundations and organizations having capital funds of over one million dollars, should have half of their directors selected by a committee of congress from among private citizens who volunteer to serve in such positions without pay and who will make certain that such funds are in no way used to the detriment of the Constitutional Republic or the freedom of its citizens. If an educational, charitable or religious organization wishes to receive tax free gifts, then all its funds must be used within the territorial limits of the United States. They may, of course, spend such funds elsewhere but in so doing forfeit their tax exempt status. No one person should be allowed to serve as officer or director of more than one tax free organization.

37. The laws relating to the formation and regulation of corporation need modification. Under our free enterprise system, there is no theoretical limit to the amount of wealth that may be acquired by any citizen. This is as it

should be. In recent decades however, the economic rights of the workers, and of other citizens also, has been endangered by the development of vast self perpetuating corporations. It is not the size of these corporations that constitutes a danger so much as the fact that they are often managed by persons who are hardly controlled at all by the owner-stockholders and who have only an academic interest in the welfare of the employees. Corporations enjoy definite tax and business advantages. To qualify for these advantages all corporations should meet one of these requirements: one, the management team (president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer) should between them, own at least ten percent of the companies stock, or two, the corporation should be limited to owning property in one state and to conducting business in only one basic type of business or industry. In no case should more than 20% of any corporation stock be owned by interests outside the United States.

38. If the power and extent of corporations is to be restricted then labor unions should be restricted in a like manner. Unions should be restricted to one of two situations: either all members of one union should work in the same state, or all members of one union should work for the same company. Unions should be allowed to bargain collectively only with the management of corporations and not with the individual owners of small business. In no case should union membership be compulsory for the obtaining of employment.

39. In no way should government be allowed to restrict freedom of the press or similar news media. At the same time, every precaution should be taken that these news media are not controlled by any foreign ideology or special interest group. The best way of doing this is to provide maximum competition between different parts of the industry and by legally limiting the number of newspapers, radio or television stations that can be owned (or controlled) by any one person or company.

Regarding Limited Government--

40. The power of government must be limited in every possible way without seriously weakening the national defense. A belief in this fact must be paramount in the selection of public officials and in the interpretation of the laws.

41. The size of government bureaucracies at every level must be greatly reduced. Each unnecessary regulation must be cancelled. Every obsolete office must be abolished. Every non-essential job must be eliminated. In some cases this may be done by acts of congress or the state legislature. Sometimes it can be done by conscientious public officials. Most often it can be done only by cutting off the previously unlimited sources of money that have fed these bureaucracies and thereby forcing them to bring their own size under control.

42. When a truly pro-American government has been formed, some means of federal-state joint control must insure that Armed Forces of the United States will never again be used against our own citizens. The Air Force, intercontinental ballistic missiles, the Navy, and the Marines could remain under federal control. The pay scale, living conditions and educational opportunities of these units should be such as to encourage the enlistment of well qualified personnel who would make these Armed Forces their lifetime career. Troops of the United States Army would be recruited by the states themselves and maintained in numbers according to the state population, equipped according to uniform standards. They would be commanded at the national level by a 'General Staff' of professional officers who would coordinate with the other services in the national defense. Replacement of members of the General Staff would be selected from among other career officers by the remaining staff members and confirmed by the senate. They would have under their control all the weapons of ground warfare, including short and medium range missiles, anti-aircraft missiles, tanks, artillery, etc. as well as such aircraft as required for defense against other aircraft and as normal air support for ground troops.

43. At present the federal government is composed of three major branches: the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The military should become a fourth major branch of government. Although still under control of civilian authority, including the states themselves, the general staff should have greater latitude in forming their own plans and deciding on the best weapons systems without the interference of inexperienced civilian advisors.

44. Government must be the servant of the people and not the master. Although the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights are among the greatest documents ever written, there are places in which the wording is vague. The enemies of freedom have taken advantage of these generalities to greatly expand the power of the government and to restrict the freedom of the individual. There are several areas where the general wording of the constitution needs to be amended to make it more specific.

45. The clause in the Constitution which states 'and provide for the general welfare' has been used as an excuse by ambitious government officials to create a multitude of illegal agencies and laws that extend the government's power over the citizen. This clause serves no useful purpose and should be stricken from the Constitution entirely. All agencies that have been formed under this clause should be abolished. All laws and federal regulations that have resulted from it should be declared null and void.

46. The right of the federal government to 'regulate commerce between the states' is another clause that has stretched far beyond its intended meaning and traditional interpretation. It has been used as an excuse to regulate and harass many small companies completely out of business. This part of the Constitution should be amended to read somewhat as follows: 'No state shall raise tariffs for export or import of merchandise to or from any other state or otherwise interfere with the free flow of commerce across its borders.'

47. The right of the citizens to own and bear arms is considered in the second amendment in the Bill of Rights. The wording of this amendment, however, is such that in

many areas this right has been regulated almost out of existence. This important freedom should be fully guaranteed in a clear and straight forward manner such as: 'Any individual having the right to vote as a citizen of the United States shall in no way be restrained or prohibited from the ownership of firearms, or ammunition, nor shall any citizen be restrained from the bearing or transport of such arms or ammunition on property legally controlled by him, or on the public roads or on the public domain or on the property of others with their permission, provided of course, that he shall take reasonable and prudent care for the safety of other citizens and their property.'

48. The present situation whereby the President can have his wish become law by simply having a statement printed in the Federal Register must be stopped at once. Either by Constitutional amendment or by an act of congress all such 'laws' should be declared illegal, and as having no effect. The Federal Register must be used only— as it was first intended— as a guide to federal employees in the accurate interpretation of the laws duly passed by the congress and the senate.

49. The right to buy and sell property or merchandise is a purely personal transaction. Neither the seller nor the buyer should be forced by government to either enter into or refrain from any such transaction against their personal wishes or desire.

50. Our nation's Christian heritage must be strengthened, its traditions of religious freedom, and the separation of church and state must be preserved. Unconstitutional government interference into local and individual religious beliefs must not be permitted.

51. Freedom from oppressive taxation, freedom from invasion of personal privacy, freedom of choice, freedom from bureaucratic restraint, freedom in the selection of employees, employer, friends or associates. These and many others should be the right of every citizen and they should be guaranteed by clear and concise amendments to the United States Constitution.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Although best known as National Coordinator of the Minutemen organization, Bob DePugh describes himself as a scientist by education, a businessman by necessity, and a patriotic American by birth.

During World War II he served as a radar specialist with the Signal Corps. Prior to that time he had studied electrical engineering at the University of Missouri, and subsequently chemistry and genetics at Kansas State College and Washburn University. He has been a member or officer in numerous scientific societies including the Institute of Radio Engineers and the International Genetics Society. Currently, Mr. DePugh is President of the Biolab Corporation, a manufacturer and distributor of pharmaceutical products.

As a scientist and businessman, Bob DePugh is respected by his colleagues in both fields. As a patriotic American, he has been branded as a fanatic and extremist.

This book presents his actual political beliefs in his own words. It analyzes the current socialist threat to our individual freedom and presents a realistic plan by which patriotic citizens can still successfully defend their American heritage.